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ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.**

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**Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists**

September 28, 2005

Mr. Craig Hunt  
Regional Water Quality Control Board - North Coast Region  
5550 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Via E-Mail and Overnight Mail

16017.06

Subject: *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Foundation Removal, Additional Investigation, and Interim Remedial Measures*  
Former Georgia Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
Fort Bragg, California

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Enclosed is the *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Foundation Removal, Additional Investigation, and Interim Remedial Measures* for the Former Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility, Fort Bragg, California. This Stormwater Pollution Plan is intended for the scope of work outlined in the title and supplements, but does not replace the General Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the site.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this response letter, please contact me at (916) 939-7550.

Very truly yours,

**ACTON • MICKELSON • ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.**



Michael A. Acton, R.E.A.  
Vice President

Enclosure *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Foundation Removal, Additional Investigation, and Interim Remedial Measures*  
Former Georgia Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
Fort Bragg, California.

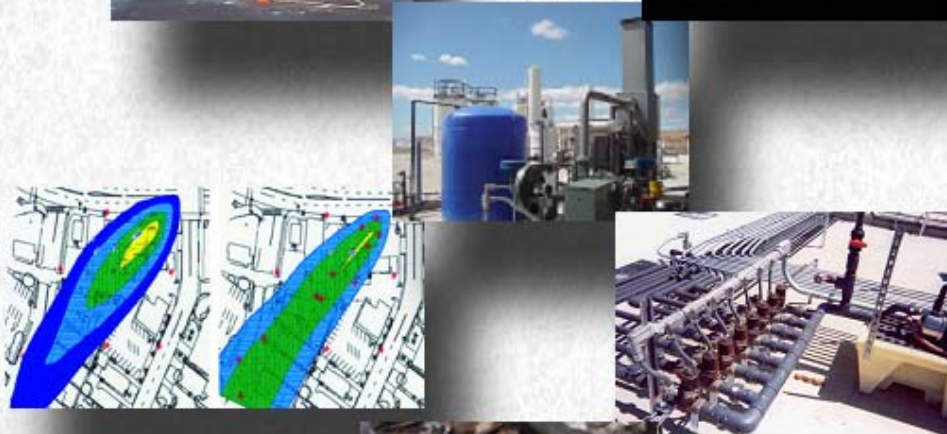
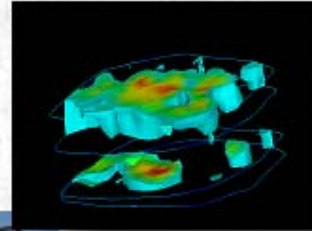
cc: Ms. Julie Raming, Georgia-Pacific Corporation  
Mr. Doug Heitmeyer, Georgia-Pacific Corporation  
Ms. Linda Ruffing, City of Fort Bragg

MAA:tcn

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# Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Foundation Removal, Additional Investigation, and Interim Remedial Measures

Former Georgia-Pacific Corporation California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California



**Prepared For**

Georgia-Pacific, Inc.

**Prepared By**

**ACTON • MICKELSON • ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.**

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**SEPTEMBER 28, 2005**

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# STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FOR FOUNDATION REMOVAL, ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION, AND INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES

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## PREPARED FOR

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products  
Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue  
Fort Bragg, California

## PREPARED BY

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AME Project No. 16017.05

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete.

I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

## PREPARER

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael A. Acton, R.E.A.  
Vice President

Date 9-28-05

SEPTEMBER 28, 2005

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Georgia-Pacific Corporation (G-P) authorized Acton • Mickelson • Environmental, Inc. (AME) to prepare this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Foundation Removal, Additional Investigation, and Interim Remedial Measures ([IRMs] SWPPP), which describes procedures to be followed during implementation of foundation removal, additional investigation, and IRM activities at the former G-P California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility at 90 West Redwood Avenue in Fort Bragg, California (site; **Figure 1**). This SWPPP prepared for the scope of work referenced above supplements, but does not replace the existing General Stormwater Pollution Plan for the site. IRM activities are described in:

- *Work Plan for Foundation Removal, Additional Investigation, and Interim Remedial Measures* dated March 21, 2005 (Work Plan)
- Addendum #1 to the Work Plan dated May 6, 2005
- Response to Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Comments dated July 18, 2005
- Addendum #2 to the Work Plan dated August 19, 2005
- Response to RWQCB Comments dated September 22, 2005

G-P ceased site operations in August 2002. Environmental investigations conducted since 2003 indicate soil and ground water underlying the site is impacted by constituents of potential concern (COPCs), including petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds, metals, polychlorinated biphenyls, and organochlorine pesticides.

The objectives of the SWPPP are as follows:

- Identify pollutant sources, including sediment sources, that may affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with assessment and IRM activities (stormwater discharges) from the site
- Identify non-stormwater discharges
- Identify, construct, implement in accordance with a time schedule, and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges during the implementation of interim remedial activities
- Develop a maintenance schedule for BMPs installed during the site assessment and IRM activities designed to reduce or eliminate pollutants upon completion of all tasks (post-construction BMPs)

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site occupies approximately 445 acres, is located west of Highway One along the Pacific Ocean coastline in the City of Fort Bragg (City), Mendocino County, California, and is bound by open coastline to the north, Noyo Bay to the south, the City to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Approximately 17 percent of the site is covered with asphalt, concrete, and structures of varying size and construction material. Slope throughout the site varies and is drained by an existing plant drainage system (**Figure 2**). Construction activities will include foundation removal, excavation, soil sampling, regrading, and revegetation of select excavated areas. Areas of activity include the Powerhouse/former Sawmill #1 area, former Mobile Equipment Shop, Glass Beaches #1 through #3, and geophysical anomaly areas in Parcels 3 and 10. Work areas are depicted on **Figures 3** through **9**.



### 3. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Stormwater pollution can result when rain or runoff from construction or other activities washes waste into storm drains or the ocean. Construction waste includes but is not limited to spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment, and construction debris (e.g., metal, concrete, and asphalt). Implementation of BMPs presented below can reduce or prevent stormwater pollution and facilitate compliance with environmental regulations. BMP implementation locations for the storm drain system are depicted on **Figures 3** and **4**. BMP implementation locations for select site areas, including the Potentially Hazardous Waste Storage Areas, Vehicle Inspection Areas, Decontamination and Maintenance Areas, and Construction Material Storage Areas, are depicted on **Figures 1** and **10** through **16**. All work will be performed in accordance with the documents cited in Section 1 of this document.

*Jurisdictional Determination and Habitat Assessment* (TRC Companies, Inc. 2003) submitted to the City Development Department in 2003 for Coastal Development Permit 1-03 identifies two sensitive areas that are proximate to areas specified in the Work Plan: the Log Pond (Pond 8) located in Parcel 4 and the Pacific Ocean coastline. A fence will be constructed to protect Pond 8 from erosion and siltation from subsurface disturbance occurring within 50 feet of the pond. Any excavation activities that occur near Pond 8 or the Pacific Ocean coastline will use methods designed to minimize environmental disturbance. Any work-area plant species identified by the botanist as endangered will be fenced off for protection.

#### 3.1 General

- Conduct excavation and IRM activities during the non-rainy season from April 15 through October 15.
- Ensure all physical controls are in place to minimize stormwater contamination. Verify physical barriers are in place and in good working order. Visually inspect daily.
- Check all equipment for leaks and immediately clean all leaks, drips, and other spills using dry methods (i.e., absorbent materials) if possible to prevent soil or ground water contamination or residue on paved surfaces.
- Refuel and perform minor maintenance on vehicles and heavy equipment in one designated, contained location away from onsite storm drains, immediately cleaning any spills.
- Perform major maintenance, repairs, and washing of equipment away from the construction area.
- Conduct major repair work at an offsite location.
- Never hose down pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (i.e., absorbent materials) if possible. Limit water volume to amount necessary for dust suppression.

- Implement dust suppression in accordance with Excavation and Soil Management Plan.
- Store materials or products in original manufacturer containers and under roof cover if possible.
- Keep storage areas orderly to facilitate inspection.
- Load excavated soil directly from backhoe to transport truck if possible.
- Avoid creating excavated soil stockpiles if possible.
- Keep materials out of rain to prevent source runoff contamination. Schedule clearing or earth-moving activities for dry-weather periods. Cover exposed soil piles or construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs. Before rainfall, sweep and remove materials from surfaces that slope to storm drains.
- Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. Place (covered) trash cans around the site to minimize litter. Dispose construction wastes in covered dumpsters or recycling receptacles.
- Practice source reduction. Order only necessary material.
- Use recyclable materials if possible. Arrange for pickup of recyclable materials (e.g., concrete, asphalt, scrap metal, solvents, degreasers, cleared vegetation, paper, rocks, and vehicle maintenance material such as used oil, anti-freeze, batteries, and tires).
- Dispose all wastes properly. Materials that cannot be recycled will be taken to the appropriate landfill or disposed as hazardous waste. Do not store or leave waste materials in the street or near storm drains (**Figures 2 through 4**). Hazardous waste will be placed in the Potentially Hazardous Waste Storage Areas (**Figures 1 and 10 through 16**).
- Train employees or subcontractors to use BMPs presented in this SWPPP.

### 3.2 Excavation

- Conduct excavation and IRM activities \during the non-rainy season from April 15 through October 15.
- Suspend excavation activities if winds exceed 15 miles per hour (mph) sustained (for 15 minutes) or 25 mph (instantaneous gusts).
- When removing foundations and geophysical anomalies and excavating debris, place soil directly from excavator into transport truck if possible for offsite disposal.
- Avoid creating excavated soil stockpiles if possible.

- Place any stockpiles on heavy-duty plastic sheeting and cover stockpiles and other construction materials with heavy-duty plastic sheeting. Anchor heavy-duty plastic sheeting and berms to protect from wind and rainfall runoff. Load into transport trucks for offsite disposal as soon as is practicable.
- Water all construction-related areas in accordance with the Excavation and Soil Management Plan.
- Avoid over-application by water trucks for dust control.
- Prevent run-on of stormwater onto excavations using straw bales, fiber rolls, silt fences, or other controls to divert or trap.
- Protect storm drains using straw bales or fiber rolls, absorbent socks, or other controls to divert or trap and filter runoff.
- Cover any stockpiled soil impacted with hydrocarbons or COPCs during periods of inactivity lasting longer than 1 hour.
- Containerize all soil cuttings and water from drilling operations for offsite disposal.
- Backfill excavations with imported fill (sampled and analyzed prior to onsite use) and cover with plastic. Implement more permanent erosion-control measures (i.e., asphalt, concrete, or vegetative cover) if COPC concentrations underlying the backfill are confirmed to be below site-specific cleanup levels determined by risk assessment.

### 3.3 Revegetation

Select areas excavated will be graded to conform to the current topographic relief and revegetated with native plant life (see *Conceptual Revegetation Plan* [Circuit Rider Productions, Inc. 2005] and *Mitigation and Monitoring Plan* [Sholars 2005]).

### 3.4 Prevent Erosion

Approximately 17 percent of the site is covered by asphalt, concrete, or buildings, has varying slope, and is drained by an existing plant drainage system. Post-excavation exposed soil may pose a stormwater pollution threat.

- Conduct excavation and IRM activities during the non-rainy season from April 15 through October 15.
- Suspend excavation activities if winds exceed 15 mph sustained (for 15 minutes) or 25 mph (instantaneous gusts).
- Use BMPs to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff onto disturbed soils. Install straw bales, fiber rolls, silt fences, geotextiles, or mats to intercept stormwater running onto the site, and cover excavation with sheeting if possible.

- Use secured plastic sheeting to stabilize and protect any stockpiled soil.

### 3.5 Control Sediment in Runoff

Erosion results from a combination of factors: decreased soil stability, increased runoff volumes, and increased flow velocity. Effective erosion control practices combine drainage diversion with surface roughening.

- Use berms to divert runoff around exposed areas.
- Use other sediment control measures including filtration devices, barriers (e.g., fiber rolls, silt fences, straw bale barriers, gravel inlet filters, storm drain inlet protection, and gravel bag dikes) and settling devices (i.e., sediment traps) or other controls, as appropriate.
- Implement sediment control BMPs, including storm drain inlet protection, and be prepared with onhand materials to implement sediment control measures in the event of predicted rain during the remainder of the year.
- Inspect any stormwater drain in close proximity to any ongoing excavation activities on a daily basis for evidence of erosion causing settlement, blockage, or damage resulting in standing water.

### 3.6 Prevent Spills and Leaks

- Do not discharge vehicle, equipment, and construction-related fluids to the ground or storm sewer systems. Waste fluids spilled outside, even when promptly cleaned up, may mobilize during storms and enter the storm drain system.
- Clearly post manufacturer-recommended methods for spill cleanup and make site personnel aware of procedures and the location of information and cleanup supplies.
- Keep materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup in the Construction Material Storage Area (**Figures 1 and 10 through 16**) onsite, including but not limited to brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sand, sawdust, and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
- Clean up all spills immediately after discovery.
  - Keep the spill area well ventilated and require personnel to wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
  - Report spills of toxic or hazardous material to the appropriate State or local government agency, regardless of size.

- Amend spill-prevention practices to include measures to prevent the reported type of spill from reoccurring and how to clean up the spill if there is another one. Describe the cause of the spill and cleanup measures implemented.
- Designate the site superintendent responsible for day-to-day site operations as the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. He or she will designate at least three other site personnel to receive spill prevention and cleanup training. Designate each of these individuals responsible for a particular phase of spill prevention and cleanup. Post the names of responsible spill personnel in the Construction Material Storage Area (**Figures 1 and 10 through 16**) and site field office.
- Conduct all vehicle and equipment fluid changing offsite if possible.
- Use non-permeable tarps or drip pans when circumstances prevent offsite maintenance. Have spill kits ready.
- Use a Decontamination and Maintenance Area (**Figures 1 and 10 through 16**) that slopes away from storm drain and into containment areas to facilitate cleanup in the event of a fluid spill.
- Purchase or fabricate fluid transfer equipment (e.g., oversized drip pans, drain caddies with funnels and pumps, or pump extraction equipment) that will reduce the chance of spills during transfer. Select equipment specific for the site and need.
- Store petroleum products in clearly labeled, tightly sealed containers.
- Place spill response equipment nearby when transferring fluids.
- Place drip pans under vehicles and equipment until repaired.
- Promptly clean up any spilled fluids.
- Designate parking spaces for all equipment so sources of leaking equipment can be determined.
- Repair leaking equipment within 24 hours of leak detection (except when parts are not available).
- Do not clean brushes or rinse primer containers into a storm drain.
- Dispose excess polyvinyl chloride primer liquids and residue as hazardous waste.

### 3.7 Secondary Containment of Hazardous Materials

Secondary containment of waste fluids and proper storage of chemical supplies will help reduce the chance of discharges to the environment. State and federal laws require secondary containment for storage of hazardous wastes or used oil and the preparation of a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if (1) hazardous wastes are stored or (2) if oil is stored and either: the storage is greater than 1,320 gallons of oil, or a single aboveground container has a capacity in excess of 660 gallons.

- Provide secondary containment for used batteries.
- Place used batteries in plastic containers until the batteries can be picked up by a battery service.
- Store new batteries in an earthquake-safe manner (e.g., store away from the edge of shelves and use shelves equipped with restraining straps).
- Do not store new or used batteries outside.
- Purchase appropriate secondary containment for the amount of waste or stock chemicals stored onsite. When purchasing secondary containment, observe the following:
  - The containment must hold 110 percent of the material in one container (if all are the same size), 150 percent of the volume of the largest container, or 10 percent of the total volume of all containers within the containment.
  - Make sure containment material is compatible with stored wastes (e.g., acids and solvents).
  - Allow for proper ventilation.

### 3.8 Vehicle and Equipment Washing and Steam Cleaning

Dry brushing of transport vehicles and construction equipment is preferred over washing with water. Water is only to be used if dry brushing is ineffective.

- Dry brush transport vehicle tires with a broom after loading if necessary.
- Inspect vehicles in the Vehicle Inspection Area (**Figures 1 and 10 through 16**) before they pass through the site exit gate.
- Do not use water for vehicle or wheel wash unless dry brushing is ineffective.
- Use vehicle wash water only in the Vehicle Inspection Area (**Figures 1 and 10 through 16**).
- Use the minimum volume of water necessary to wash equipment wheels.

- Use absorbent material to catch spent wash water. In the event that the volume of water used during washing is too large to contain with absorbent material, an onsite vacuum system will be available to remove and contain these fluids for offsite disposal.
- Place spent wash water not collected by absorbent material in drums or portable tanks. Analyze spent wash water samples to determine offsite disposal options.
- Contract, if necessary, with a vehicle or equipment washing service that can recycle wash water or will dispose wash water in an approved manner.
- Contain all vehicle wash water prior to sampling and disposal.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate or clean equipment or parts onsite.

### **3.9 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling**

Vehicle and equipment fueling must be done in a manner to reduce spills and discharges to the storm drain system.

- Refuel vehicles in one designated area within the Decontamination and Maintenance Area (**Figures 1 and 10 through 16**), contained location away from storm drains, and clean up spills or leaks if they occur.
- Have an attendant present during any fueling or fuel-transferring operations. Fire extinguishers will be located within the fueling area.
- Have only personnel trained in spill contingency procedures operate mobile fueling facilities (fueling trucks), and have spill cleanup equipment and personal protective equipment in all fueling vehicles.
- Do not top off tanks.
- Do not store fuel in buckets, open drums, or any other open containers.
- Locate spill cleanup equipment near the vehicle-fueling location and readily available, trained personnel.

### **3.10 Cover and Maintain Dumpsters**

Open and leaking dumpsters are a source of stormwater pollution.

- Use covered dumpsters onsite. Line dumpsters with plastic prior to use.
- Place dumpsters located on barren ground on top of plastic sheeting with berms to prevent any leakage or runoff from entering into the stormwater system.



- If dumpsters are placed on asphalt or concrete, surround the dumpster with absorbent socks, fiber rolls, or other controls to divert or trap any leakage from running into the stormwater drains or onto exposed ground.
- Inspect dumpsters regularly for leaks and repair or replace any dumpster that is not water tight.
- Never clean a dumpster by hosing it down onsite.

### **3.11 Ground Water Sampling and Analysis Prior to Offsite Disposal**

Ground water impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons as well as other chemicals underlies the site and may be extracted as purge water during monitoring activities. Ground water handling protocol is outlined in the project Sampling and Analysis Plan prepared for such activities and includes the following:

- Purge wells using low-flow methods, which typically produce less than 5 gallons of water from each well.
- Pump purge water directly into a suitable polyethylene tank(s).
- Store and label containers with purge water in the designated Potentially Hazardous Waste Storage Area (**Figures 1 and 10 through 16**).
- Sample the contents of each container at the end of monitoring events for target analytes.
- Transport purge water using a licensed waste hauler to an offsite disposal facility that is selected based on the results of purge water analysis.

#### **4. SITE LOCATIONS AND DEPLOYMENT SCHEDULE FOR BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

BMP implementation locations for the storm drain system are depicted on **Figures 3 and 4**. BMP implementation locations for select site areas, including the Potentially Hazardous Waste Storage Area, Vehicle Inspection Area, Decontamination and Maintenance Area, and Construction Material Storage Area are depicted on **Figures 1 and 10 through 16**. These figures may be amended contingent upon the area under construction. BMPs are scheduled for deployment at least 7 days prior to implementation of field activities, anticipated on April 16, 2006.

## **5. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

Potential pollutant sources, including the Potentially Hazardous Waste Storage Area, Vehicle Inspection Area, Decontamination and Maintenance Area, and Construction Material Storage Area and applicable BMPs are depicted on **Figures 1** and **10** through **16**. The locations of storm drain inlets and applicable BMPs are depicted on **Figures 3** and **4**.

## 6. MATERIALS INVENTORY

**Table 1** comprises a list of materials to be used during remediation construction that could contribute to pollutant discharge other than stormwater-runoff sediment. The table also identifies BMPs to mitigate contamination of stormwater runoff by these materials.

## 7. ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

**Table 2** comprises a list of activities to be undertaken during foundation removal, additional site investigation, and IRMs that could contribute pollutant discharge other than stormwater-runoff sediment. The table also identifies BMPs to mitigate contamination of stormwater runoff from these activities.

## **8. CONSTRUCTION SITE SPECIFICATIONS**

Each excavation site varies in size and percentage of impervious (i.e., asphalt or foundation-covered) surface area. All excavation sites are planned to be regarded 100 percent covered with plastic, asphalt, or vegetation after construction is completed. Runoff coefficient calculations are included in Appendix A.

## **9. NOTICE OF INTENT AND NOTICE OF TERMINATION**

G-P will comply with the conditions and requirements of the RWQCB Order No. R1-2001-22, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CA0005304. G-P, as site landowner, filed a Notice of Intent with the State Water Resources Control Board to obtain coverage under the General Permit. G-P will file a Notice of Termination in accordance with the General Permit following completion of remedial activities. AME will work under G-P's NPDES permit for excavation of foundations and IRMs exposing soil areas totaling 1 or more acres as described in Section 3 of this document.



## **10. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL**

### **10.1 Erosion Control**

The construction site is covered with asphalt or buildings over approximately 17 percent, or 72 acres, of the site. BMPs to prevent erosion are presented in Section 3.5 of this document.

### **10.2 Sediment Control**

BMPs for sediment control are presented in Section 3.6 of this document. Illustrations of sediment-control BMPs are included in Appendix C.

## **11. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO REDUCE TRACKING SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC ROADS**

BMPs to reduce tracking sediment onto public roads are presented in Section 3.9 of this document.

## 12. NON-STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Proposed foundation removal, additional site investigation, and IRM activities at the site do not include ground water extraction and treatment. Potential non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain system during foundation removal IRMs include the following:

- Water generated from asphalt and concrete removal
- Rinsate from decontamination and truck wheel washing, if necessary

It is anticipated that the use of BMPs, including but not limited to those in Sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, and 3.11 of this document, will eliminate or reduce the potential for these discharges. Thomas Carroll, AME Water Pollution Control Manager ([916] 939-7550), will monitor any non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain system.

## **13. STORMWATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN**

A Stormwater Sampling and Analysis Plan (SWSAP) was developed to facilitate implementation of stormwater monitoring for the construction site and is included as Appendix D. The SWSAP presents the criteria for sampling, including identification of suitable sampling locations for potentially impacted stormwater runoff and, for comparison, non-impacted stormwater runoff. The SWSAP includes procedures for inspecting the construction site, determining when stormwater sampling is required, arranging for field analysis or sample collection and laboratory analysis, reviewing analytical results, responding as required for reporting any exceedance of water quality objectives, and revising BMP practices.

Stormwater monitoring will be conducted for the following:

- Non-visible construction-site pollutants in stormwater runoff that could cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives
- Sediment in construction-site stormwater runoff discharging into water bodies listed as impaired for sedimentation or siltation

### **13.1 Monitoring for Non-Visible Pollutants**

Monitoring as specified in the SWSAP is required for the following:

- Pollutants not visually detectable in stormwater discharge
- Pollutants known to occur on the construction site
- Pollutants that could cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives in receiving water

Potential pollutants for consideration to be included in the SWSAP are materials to be used on the construction site and constituents of concern from past site operations.

### **13.2 Monitoring for Sediment**

Although no water bodies (receiving waters) in the vicinity of the site have been listed as impaired for sediment or siltation under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, monitoring for sediment will be undertaken should runoff from site construction activities be observed entering the stormwater drainage system. In this event, the nearest potentially affected stormwater drain system inlet will be sampled and analyzed for total suspended solids (United States Environmental Protection Agency Method 160.2).

## **14. POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

A post-construction stormwater management plan will be implemented following completion of foundation removal and IRM activities. Post-construction stormwater management is anticipated to be limited to containment of purge water resulting from ground water monitoring events and containment of minimal volumes of service fluids for remediation system maintenance. Appropriate BMPs, including those outlined in Sections 3.1 and 3.11 of this document, will be recommended and implemented.

## **15. MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION, AND REPAIR OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

Inspections will be performed according to the following schedule:

- Weekly
- Pre-storm event to confirm BMPs are properly installed and maintained
- Once every 24 hours during a storm event
- Post-storm event to assess whether BMPs functioned properly

Equipment, materials, and workers will be available for rapid response to failures and emergencies. Corrective maintenance to BMPs will be performed as soon as possible after a deficiency is observed or after the conclusion of a storm event. A Construction Site Inspection Checklist is included in Appendix E. Thomas Carroll is the qualified person assigned to oversee maintenance, inspection, and repair of BMPs.

## 16. TRAINING

Personnel responsible for installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of BMPs and for preparation, implementation, revision, and amendment of the SWPPP are informally and formally trained in stormwater pollution prevention. Michael Acton, AME Vice President and SWPPP preparer, and Thomas Carroll, AME Water Pollution Control Manager for this project, have undergone a minimum of 24 hours of formal stormwater pollution prevention training. Stormwater Management Training Logs for the personnel described in this section are included in Appendix F.



## **17. LIST OF CONTRACTORS/SUBCONTRACTORS**

Appendix G includes a list of contractors/subcontractors that will participate in implementing the BMPs of the SWPPP. This list may be amended with time. Each of these subcontractors will be required to sign the SWPPP Notification is presented in Appendix G.

## **18. NON-COMPLIANCE REPORTING**

The Incident Report included in Appendix H will be completed and provided to G-P before the close of business on the business day following a non-emergency, non-compliance incident. An emergency non-compliance incident will be reported to G-P immediately. All non-compliance incidents will be reported to the RWQCB - North Coast Region within 30 days.

## **19. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN PREPARER**

The signature of the SWPPP preparer and the date prepared are included on the title page of the SWPPP and in the table in Appendix I. Preparers of amendments to the SWPPP and amendment dates will also be documented in the table in Appendix I.

## 20. REMARKS

This SWPPP represents our professional opinions, which are based on client-supplied and currently available information and have been arrived at in accordance with accepted hydrogeologic and engineering practices at this time and location. Other than this, no warranty is implied or intended. This SWPPP has been prepared solely for the use of our client. Any reliance on the information contained in this report by third parties shall be at such parties' sole risk.

## 21. REFERENCES

AME. 2005. *Work Plan for Foundation Removal, Additional Investigation, and Interim Remedial Measures*. March.

Circuit Rider Productions, Inc. 2005. *Conceptual Revegetation Plan, Former Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility*. September 22.

Sholars, Teresa. 2005. *Glass Beach 3 Mitigation and Monitoring Plan*. September 22.

TRC Companies, Inc. 2003. *Jurisdictional Determination and Habitat Assessment*.

**TABLE 1****MATERIALS INVENTORY**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Material	Best Management Practices	Monitoring			
		Visually Detectable?	Pollutant	Water Quality Objective	S and A
Asphalt, Concrete Work					
Asphalt and Concrete (Conventional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Never hose down “dirty” pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled. Use dry methods whenever possible.</li><li>• Keep materials out of the rain to prevent runoff contamination at the source. Schedule clearing or earth moving activities for periods of dry weather. Cover exposed piles of soil or construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs. Sweep and remove materials from surfaces that slope to storm drains before it rains.</li><li>• Keep run-on from storm water from reaching exposed soils during excavation and sampling.</li><li>• Protect storm drains using straw bales, sand bags, absorbent socks, or other controls to divert or trap and filter runoff.</li></ul>	Yes	Sediment		F
		No	Hydrocarbons		L
Sand/Gravel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Never hose down “dirty” pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible.</li><li>• Keep materials out of the rain to prevent runoff contamination at the source.</li><li>• Schedule clearing or earth moving activities for periods of dry weather.</li><li>• Cover exposed piles of soil or construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs.</li><li>• Sweep and remove materials from surfaces that slope into storm drains before it rains.</li><li>• Store materials in the Construction Material Storage Area (Figures 5 and 6).</li></ul>	Yes	Sediment		F

**TABLE 1****MATERIALS INVENTORY**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Material	Best Management Practices	Monitoring			
		Visually Detectable?	Pollutant	Water Quality Objective	S and A
Cleaning					
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Never hose down “dirty” pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. Limit water volume to that required to suppress dust.</li><li>• Do not use water for vehicle or wheel wash unless dry brushing is ineffective.</li><li>• Use vehicle wash water only in the Vehicle Inspection Area (Figures 5 and 6 ).</li><li>• If necessary use the minimum volume of water necessary to wash equipment wheels.</li><li>• Use sorbent material to catch spent wash water. In the event that the volume of water generated during washing is too large to contain with absorbent material, a vacuum system will be available onsite to remove and contain these fluids for offsite disposition.</li><li>• Place spent wash water not collected by sorbent material in drums or portable tanks. Analyze spent wash water samples to determine offsite disposal options.</li><li>• Dispose all wastes properly. Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or disposed as a hazardous waste. Do not store or leave waste materials near a storm drain (Figures 5 and 6). Hazardous waste will be placed in the Potentially Hazardous Waste Storage Area (Figures 5 and 6).</li></ul>	No	Hydrocarbons		L
Vehicles and Equipment					
Various Greases, Hydraulic Fluids, and Oils for Heavy Equipment Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct all vehicle and equipment fluid changing offsite when possible.</li><li>• Use non-permeable tarps or drip pans when circumstances prevent offsite maintenance.</li><li>• A Decontamination and Maintenance Area will be used which slopes away from storm drains and into containment areas to facilitate cleanup in the event of a fluid spill (Figures 5 and 6).</li><li>• Place spill response equipment nearby when transferring fluids.</li><li>• Place drip pans under vehicles and equipment until repaired.</li></ul>	No	Hydrocarbons		L

**TABLE 1****MATERIALS INVENTORY**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Material	Best Management Practices	Monitoring			
		Visually Detectable?	Pollutant	Water Quality Objective	S and A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promptly clean up any spilled fluids.</li> <li>Designate parking spaces for all equipment so sources of leaking equipment can be determined.</li> <li>Repair leaking equipment within 24 hours of leak detection (except when parts are not available).</li> </ul>				
Coolants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct all vehicle and equipment fluid changing offsite when possible. Use non-permeable tarps or drip pans when circumstances prevent offsite maintenance.</li> <li>A Decontamination and Maintenance Area (Figures 5 and 6) will be used which slopes away from storm drains and into containment areas to facilitate cleanup in the event of a fluid spill.</li> <li>Purchase or fabricate fluid transfer equipment (e.g., oversized drip pans, drain caddies with funnels and pumps, or pump extraction equipment) that will reduce the chance of spills during transfer. Select equipment specific for the site and need.</li> <li>Place spill response equipment nearby when transferring fluids. Place drip pans under vehicles and equipment until repaired.</li> <li>Promptly clean up any spilled fluids.</li> <li>Designate parking spaces for all equipment so sources of leaking equipment can be determined.</li> <li>Repair leaking equipment within 24 hours of leak detection (except when parts are not available).</li> </ul>	No	Ethylene-Glycol and/or Propylene-Glycol		L
Diesel/Gasoline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have an attendant present during any fueling or fuel transferring operations.</li> <li>Have only personnel trained in spill contingency procedures operate mobile fueling facilities (fueling trucks) and have spill cleanup equipment, fire extinguishers, and nearby personal protective equipment in all fueling vehicles.</li> </ul>	No	Hydrocarbons		L



**TABLE 1**

**MATERIALS INVENTORY**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Material	Best Management Practices	Monitoring			
		Visually Detectable?	Pollutant	Water Quality Objective	S and A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Do not top off tanks.</li><li>• Do not store fuel in buckets, open drums, or any other open containers.</li><li>• Locate spill cleanup equipment near the vehicle being fueled and readily available trained personnel.</li><li>• Refuel vehicles in one designated, contained location away from storm drains, and clean up spills or leaks if they occur.</li></ul>				

Notes

*F = field*

*L = laboratory*

*PVC = polyvinyl chloride*

*S and A = sampling and analysis*

**TABLE 2****ACTIVITIES SUMMARY**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Activity	Best Management Practices	Monitoring			
		Visually Detectable?	Pollutant	Water Quality Objective	S and A
Asphalt and Concrete Breakout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid creating excess dust when cutting, or breaking out asphalt, and concrete. Prevent dust from entering waterways.</li> <li>Use the minimum volume of water necessary to act as a lubricant and to suppress dust. Contain water on surface with absorbent material. In the event that water is used during asphalt and concrete breaking, make sure the volume of water generated is not too large to contain with absorbent material, if necessary a vacuum system can be used to remove and contain these fluids for offsite disposal.</li> <li>Protect storm drains using straw bales, gravel bags, absorbent socks, or other controls to divert or trap and filter runoff. Use BMPs to prevent any run-on of any exposed soils during excavation. If necessary, cover the exposed soils with plastic sheeting.</li> <li>Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from the site.</li> <li>Remove broken pavement from the site promptly. Do not allow rainfall or runoff to contact broken pavement.</li> </ul>	Yes  No	Sediment  Hydrocarbons		L
Excavation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schedule excavation work for dry weather periods and when winds are less than 25 miles per hour when possible.</li> <li>Excavate trenches with a backhoe, placing soil directly from the backhoe bucket into the transport truck for offsite disposal.</li> <li>Avoid creating excavated soil stockpiles, if possible.</li> <li>Ground water is not expected to be encountered during trenching.</li> <li>Dewater trench by pumping if ground water is encountered to minimize and/or prevent the excavation of saturated soil.</li> <li>Store pumped ground water in a portable double contained tank for offsite disposal.</li> </ul>	Yes  No	Sediment Hydrocarbons VOCs SVOCs PCBs PAHs		F  L

**TABLE 2****ACTIVITIES SUMMARY**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Activity	Best Management Practices	Monitoring			
		Visually Detectable?	Pollutant	Water Quality Objective	S and A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place saturated excavated soil on plastic sheeting within a bermed containment area next to the excavation area until it is no longer saturated and can be loaded into trucks for offsite disposal.</li> <li>Use absorbent material to remove water collected within the bermed containment area for offsite disposal or pump collected water into a portable double contained tank for offsite disposal.</li> <li>Wash the asphalt within the bermed containment area with water when it will no longer be used and all soil has been removed for offsite disposal. Handle spent wash water as               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>outlined in the item above.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Water all construction areas at least twice daily.</li> <li>Protect storm drains using straw bales, sand bags, absorbent socks, or other controls to divert or trap and filter runoff.</li> <li>Avoid over-application by water trucks for dust control.</li> <li>Place stockpiles, if created, on heavy duty plastic and cover stockpiles and other construction materials with heavy duty plastic. Protect from wind and rainfall and prevent runoff with temporary roofs or heavy duty plastic and berms. Load into transport trucks for offsite disposal as soon as is practicable.</li> <li>Do not allow area of uncovered stockpile (if created) to exceed 6,000 square feet.</li> <li>Cover stockpiled impacted soils during periods of inactivity longer than one hour.</li> <li>Apply all necessary BMPs to prevent any run-on of stormwater onto exposed soils, as well as any run-off of stormwater from excavation areas.</li> <li>Containerize all soil cuttings and water from drilling operations for offsite disposal.</li> </ul>				

**TABLE 2****ACTIVITIES SUMMARY**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Activity	Best Management Practices	Monitoring			
		Visually Detectable?	Pollutant	Water Quality Objective	S and A
Vehicle and Equipment Washing and Steam Cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dry brush transport vehicle tires with a broom after loading.</li> <li>• Inspect vehicles in the Vehicle Inspection Area (Figures 5 and 6) before they pass through the site exit gate.</li> <li>• Do not use water for vehicle or wheel wash unless dry brushing is ineffective.</li> <li>• Use vehicle wash water only in the Vehicle Inspection Area (Figures 5 and 6).</li> <li>• Use the minimum volume of water necessary to wash equipment wheels.</li> <li>• Use absorbent material to catch spent wash water. In the event that the volume of water used during washing is too large to contain with absorbent material, a vacuum system will be available on site to remove and contain these fluids for offsite disposition.</li> <li>• Place spent wash water not collected by absorbent material in drums or portable tanks. Analyze spent wash water samples to determine offsite disposal options.</li> <li>• Contract, if necessary, with a vehicle or equipment washing service that can recycle wash water or will dispose wash water in an approved manner.</li> <li>• Do not use diesel oil to lubricate or clean equipment or parts at the site.</li> </ul>	No	Hydrocarbons		L
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refuel vehicles in one designated, contained location away from storm drains, and clean up spills or leaks if they occur.</li> <li>• Have an attendant present during any fueling or fuel transferring operations.</li> <li>• Have only personnel trained in spill contingency procedures operate mobile fueling facilities (fueling trucks) and have spill cleanup equipment and nearby personal protective equipment in all fueling vehicles.</li> <li>• Do not top off tanks.</li> <li>• Do not store fuel in buckets, open drums, or any other open containers.</li> </ul>	No	Hydrocarbons		L

**TABLE 2****ACTIVITIES SUMMARY**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Activity	Best Management Practices	Monitoring			
		Visually Detectable?	Pollutant	Water Quality Objective	S and A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate spill cleanup equipment near the vehicle being fueled and readily available trained personnel.</li> </ul>				
Pavement Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather.</li> <li>Keep contaminants from fresh concrete and asphalt out of storm drains by scheduling paving jobs during periods of dry weather, when new pavement will have time to cure before stormwater flows across it.</li> <li>Cover storm drain inlets, catch basins, and manholes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc.</li> <li>Always park pavers over drip pans or absorbent materials, since they tend to drip continuously.</li> <li>Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from the site. Cover or barricade storm drains during saw-cutting to contain slurry.</li> <li>Control excess dust using the smallest amount of water practicable when breaking asphalt or concrete.</li> <li>Sweep the site daily with water sweepers. Use the minimum volume of water required and prevent water from entering the storm drain system.</li> </ul>	No	Hydrocarbons		F
Ground Water Sampling and Analysis Prior to Offsite Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purge wells using low flow methods, which typically produces less than 5 gallons of water from each well.</li> <li>Pump purge water directly into suitable polyethylene tanks.</li> <li>Store containers with purge water in the designated Potentially Hazardous Waste Storage Area (Figures 5 and 6).</li> <li>Sample the contents of each container at the end of monitoring event for the target analytes.</li> <li>Transport purge water using a licensed waste hauler to an offsite disposal facility</li> </ul>	No	Hydrocarbons  VOCs  SVOCs  PCBs  PAHs		L

**TABLE 2****ACTIVITIES SUMMARY**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Activity	Best Management Practices	Monitoring			
		Visually Detectable?	Pollutant	Water Quality Objective	S and A
	that is selected based upon the results of purge water analysis.				
Non-Stormwater Discharges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the minimum volume of water necessary to suppress dust. In the event if water is used for asphalt and concrete removal, make sure the amount can be contained using absorbent materials, a vacuum system will be available onsite to remove and contain these fluids for offsite disposal.</li> <li>• Dewater excavation by pumping if ground water is encountered to minimize and/or prevent the excavation of saturated soil.</li> <li>• Store pumped ground water in a portable double contained tank for offsite disposal.</li> <li>• Place saturated excavated soil on plastic sheeting within a bermed containment area next to the excavation area until it is no longer saturated and can be loaded into trucks for offsite disposal.</li> <li>• Use absorbent material to assist in the removal of water collected within the bermed containment area for offsite disposal or pump collected water into a portable double contained tank for offsite disposal.</li> <li>• Handle spent wash water as outlined in the item above.</li> <li>• Implement sediment control BMPs, including storm drain inlet protection, during the rainy season from November 1 through April 30, at a minimum.</li> <li>• Do not use water for vehicle or wheel wash unless dry brushing is ineffective.</li> <li>• Use vehicle wash water only in the Vehicle Inspection Area.</li> <li>• Use the minimum volume of water necessary to wash equipment wheels.</li> <li>• Use absorbent material to catch spent wash water. In the event that the volume of water generated during washing is too large to contain with absorbent material, a vacuum system will be available on site to remove and contain these fluids for</li> </ul>	No	Hydrocarbons  PCBs		L

**TABLE 2****ACTIVITIES SUMMARY**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

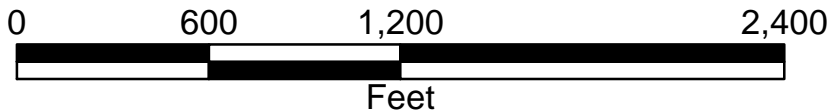
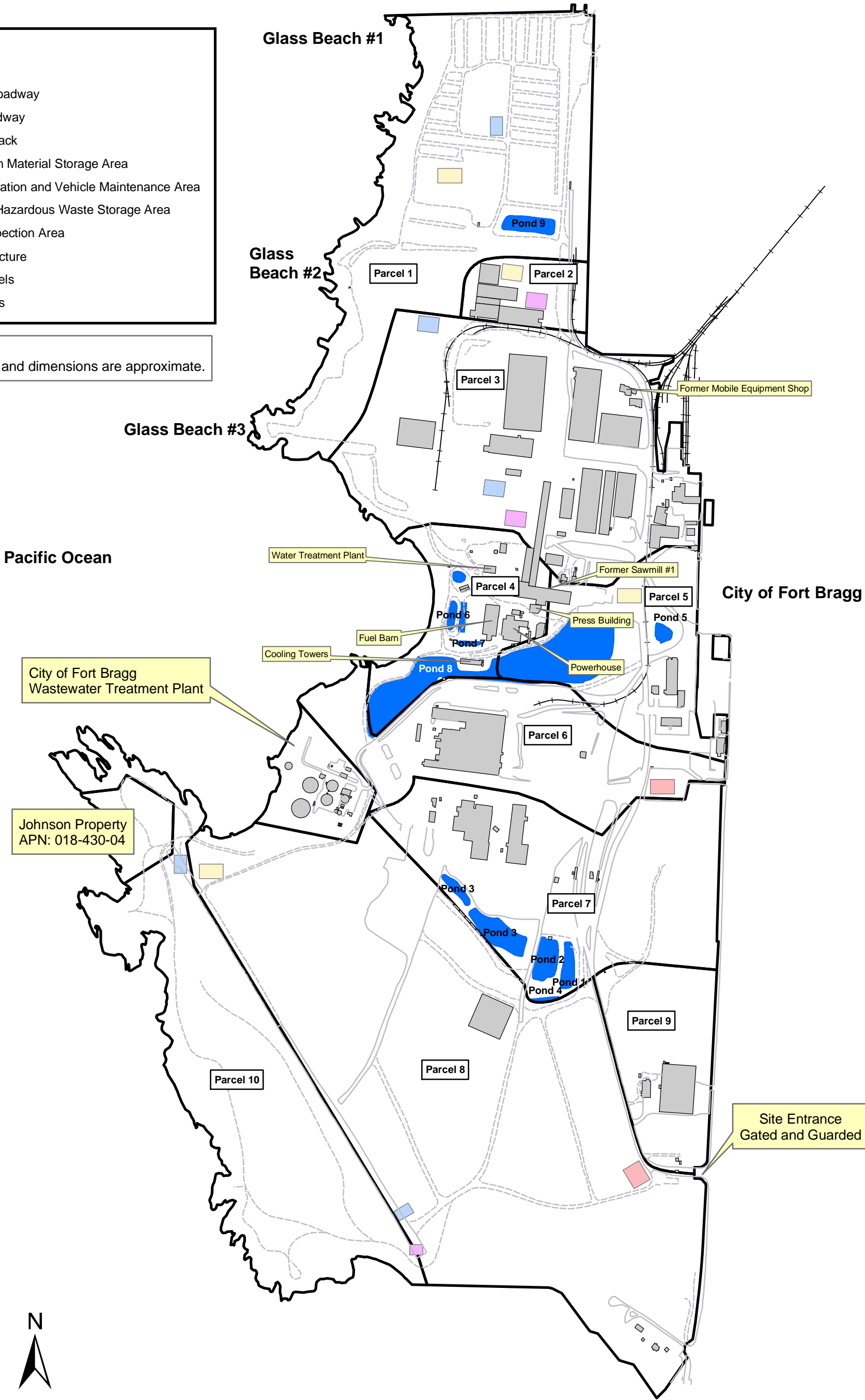
Activity	Best Management Practices	Monitoring			
		Visually Detectable?	Pollutant	Water Quality Objective	S and A
	offsite disposition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place spent wash water not collected by absorbent material in drums or portable tanks. Analyze spent wash water samples to determine offsite disposal options.</li> <li>Purge wells using low flow methods, which typically produces less than 5 gallons of water from each well.</li> <li>Pump purge water directly into suitable polyethylene tanks.</li> <li>Store containers with purge water in the designated Potentially Hazardous Waste Storage Area (Figures 5 and 6).</li> <li>Sample the contents of each container at the end of monitoring event for the target analytes.</li> <li>Transport purge water using a licensed waste hauler to an offsite disposal facility that is</li> <li>selected based upon the results of purge water analysis.</li> </ul>				

Notes*BMP – best management practice**F = field**L = laboratory**PAH = polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon**PCB – polychlorinated biphenyl**S and A = sampling and analysis**SCOV = semi-volatile organic compound**VOC = volatile organic compound*

### Legend

- Unpaved Roadway
- Paved Roadway
- Railroad Track
- Construction Material Storage Area
- Decontamination and Vehicle Maintenance Area
- Potentially Hazardous Waste Storage Area
- Vehicle Inspection Area
- Facility Structure
- FacilityParcels
- OnsitePonds

Notes:  
1. All locations and dimensions are approximate.



### FIGURE 1

#### SELECT MANAGEMENT AREAS

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No. 16017.06	Drawn By AAC	Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc. Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists  5175 Hillsdale Circle #100 El Dorado Hills, California 95762 (916) 939-7550
Map File 1601706-011	Prepared By TEC	
	Reviewed By MAA	
Revision/Date 0 - 9/9/05	Scale As Noted	





**DRAFT**

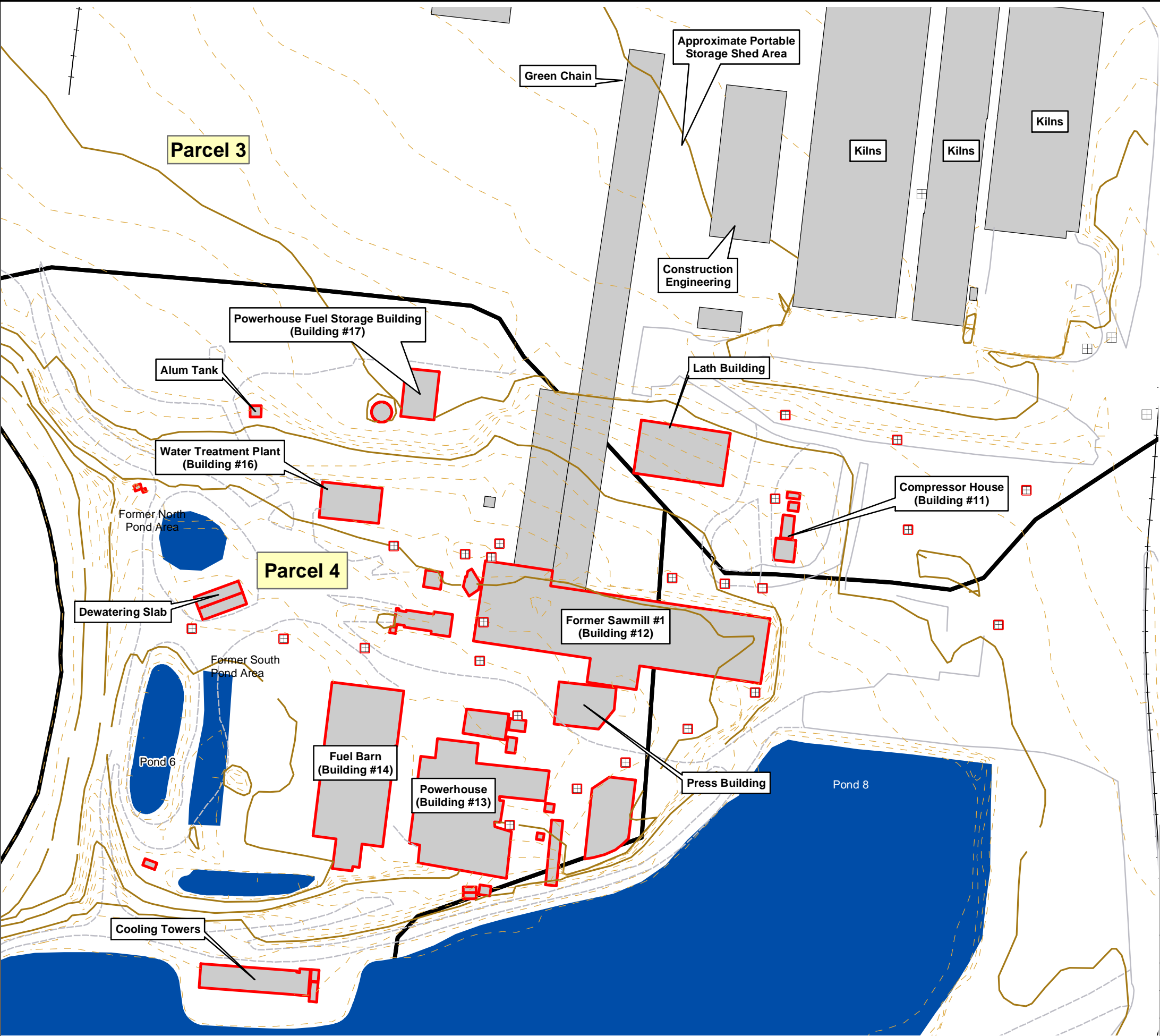
**FIGURE 2**

**EXISTING PLANT DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

**Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility**  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No.	16017.06
Map File	1601706-005
Revision/Date	0 - 9/26/05

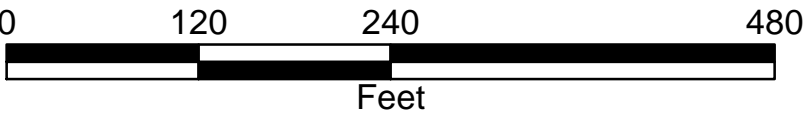
Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc.  
Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists  
5175 Hillsdale Circle #100  
El Dorado Hills, California 95762  
(916) 939-7550



**Legend**

- Pond
- Facility Structure
- Parcel Boundary
- Railroad Track
- Unpaved
- Pavement
- Storm Drain With Sediment Control Devices
- Storm Drain Without Sediment Control Devices
- Facility Structure Foundation to be Removed
- Index Contour
- Intermediate Contour

**Notes:**  
1. All locations and dimensions are approximate.

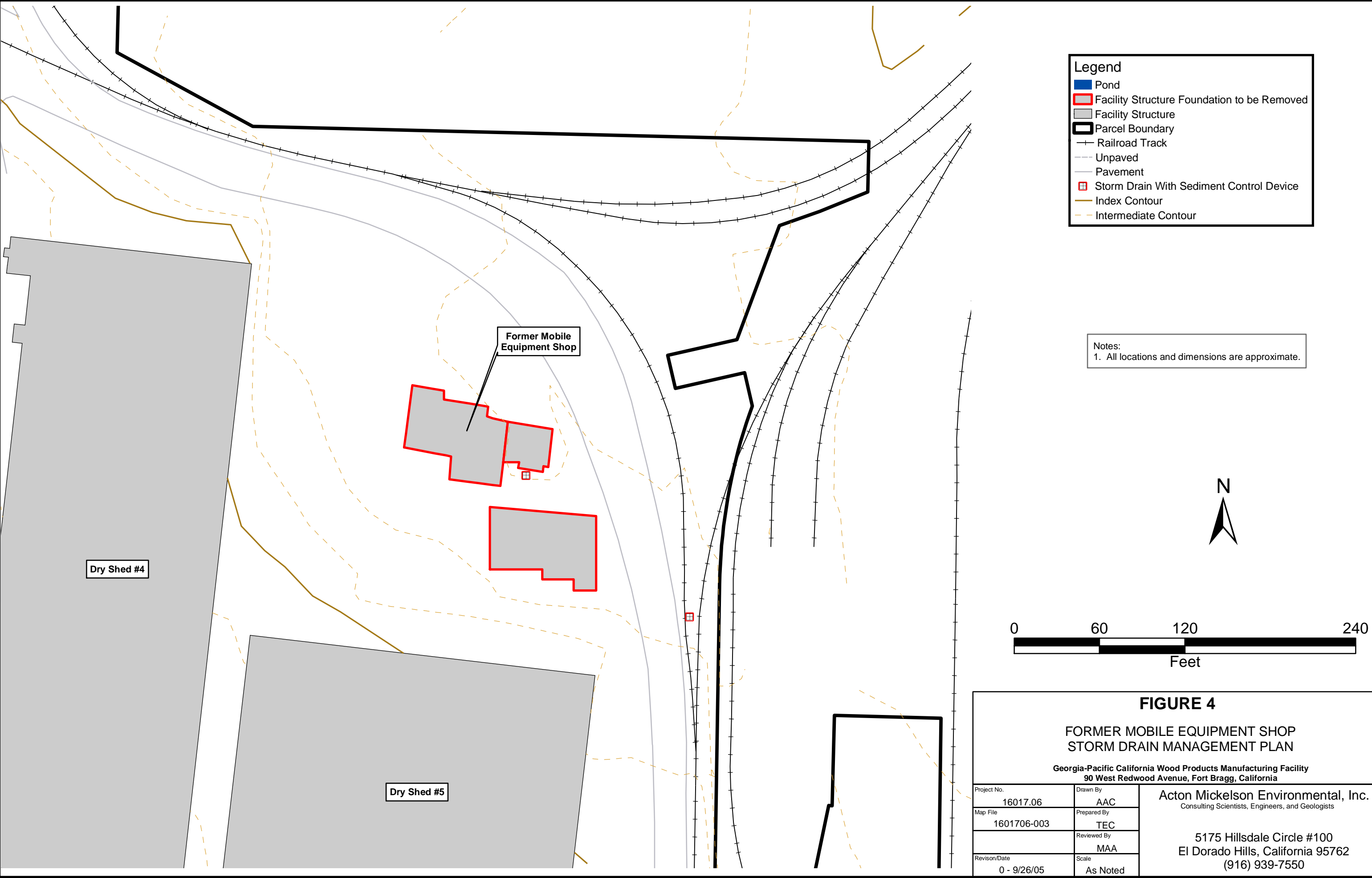


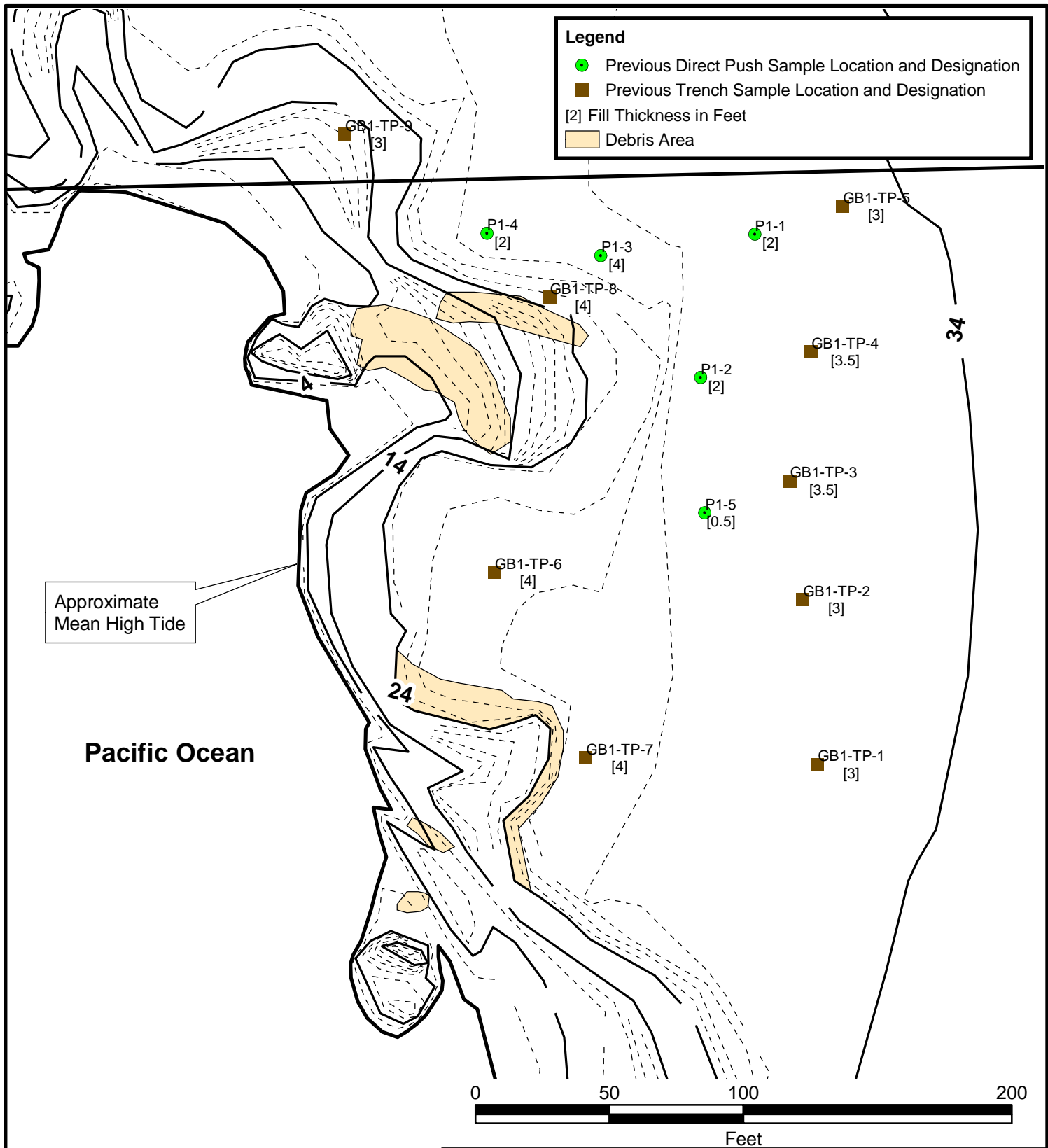
**FIGURE 3**

**POWERHOUSE/FORMER SAWMILL #1 AREA  
STORM DRAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No. 16017.06	Drawn By AAC	<b>Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc.</b> Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists  5175 Hillsdale Circle #100 El Dorado Hills, California 95762 (916) 939-7550
Map File 1601706-002	Prepared By TEC	
	Reviewed By MAA	
Revision/Date 0 - 9/26/05	Scale As Noted	





**FIGURE 5**

**GLASS BEACH #1  
FILL THICKNESS**

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No.	16017.06	Drawn By	AAC
Map File	1601706-012	Prepared By	TEC
		Reviewed By	MAA
Revision/Date	0 - 9/26/05	Scale	As Noted

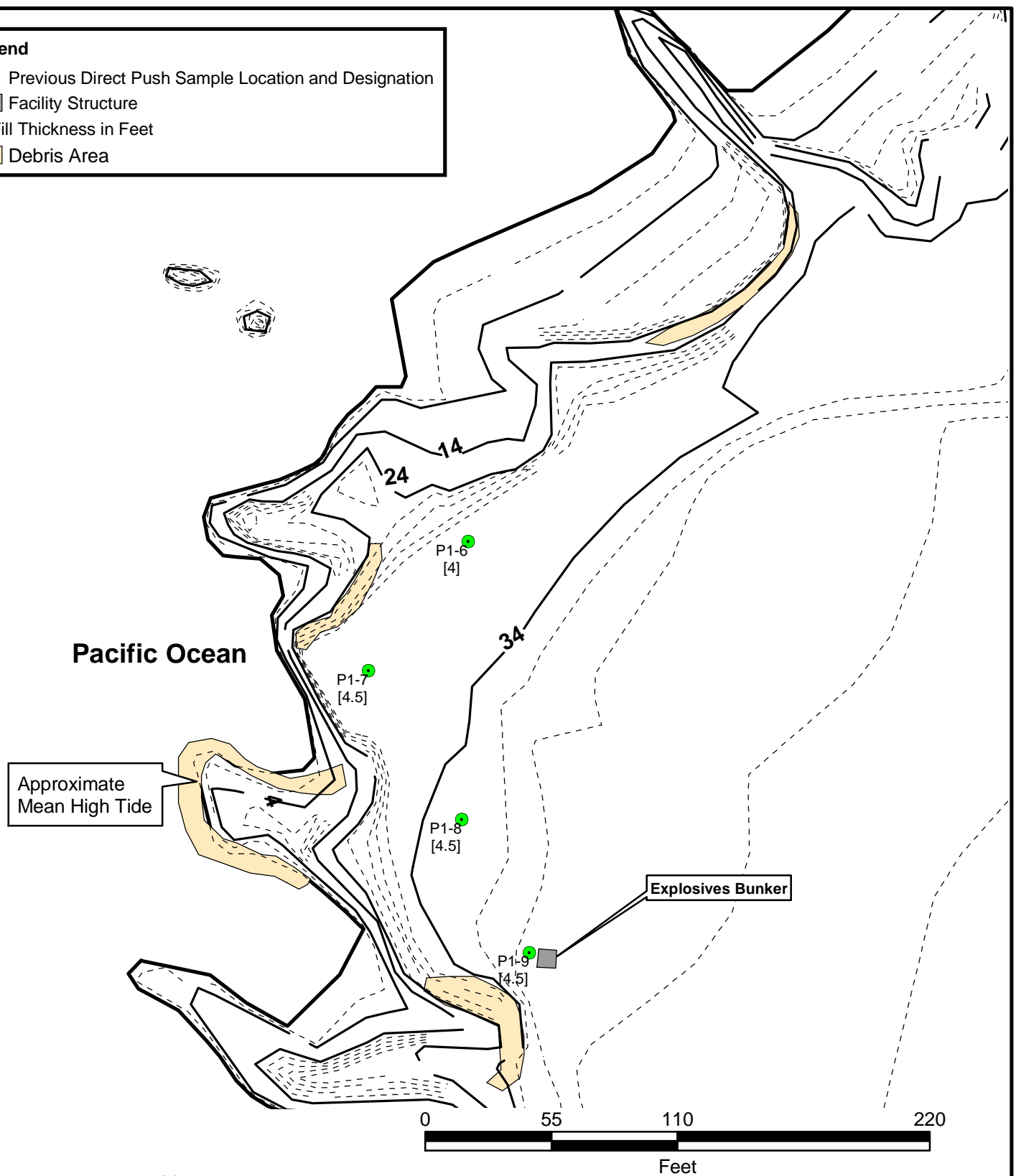
Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc.  
Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists

5175 Hillsdale Circle #100  
El Dorado Hills, California 95762  
(916) 939-7550

Notes:  
1. All locations and dimensions are approximate.

# Legend

- Previous Direct Push Sample Location and Designation
- Facility Structure
- [4] Fill Thickness in Feet
- Debris Area



Approximate  
Mean High Tide

Explosives Bunker

## FIGURE 6

### GLASS BEACH #2 FILL THICKNESS

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No.	16017.06	Drawn By	AAC
Map File	1601706-013	Prepared By	TEC
		Reviewed By	MAA
Revision/Date	0 - 9/26/05	Scale	As Noted

Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc.  
Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists

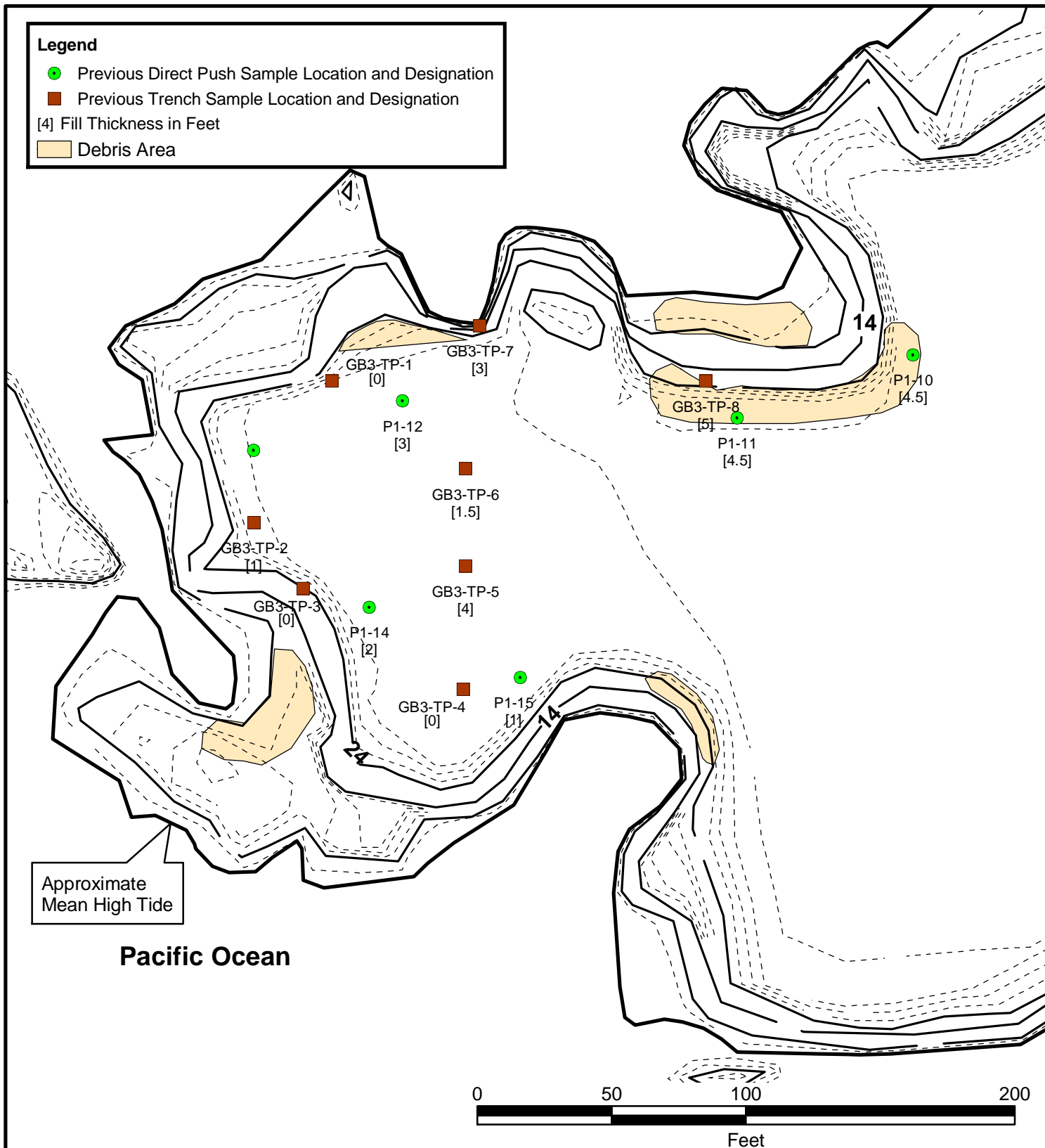
5175 Hillsdale Circle #100  
El Dorado Hills, California 95762  
(916) 939-7550

Notes:  
1. All locations and dimensions are approximate.



# Legend

- Previous Direct Push Sample Location and Designation
- Previous Trench Sample Location and Designation
- [4] Fill Thickness in Feet
- Debris Area



## FIGURE 7

### GLASS BEACH #3 FILL THICKNESS

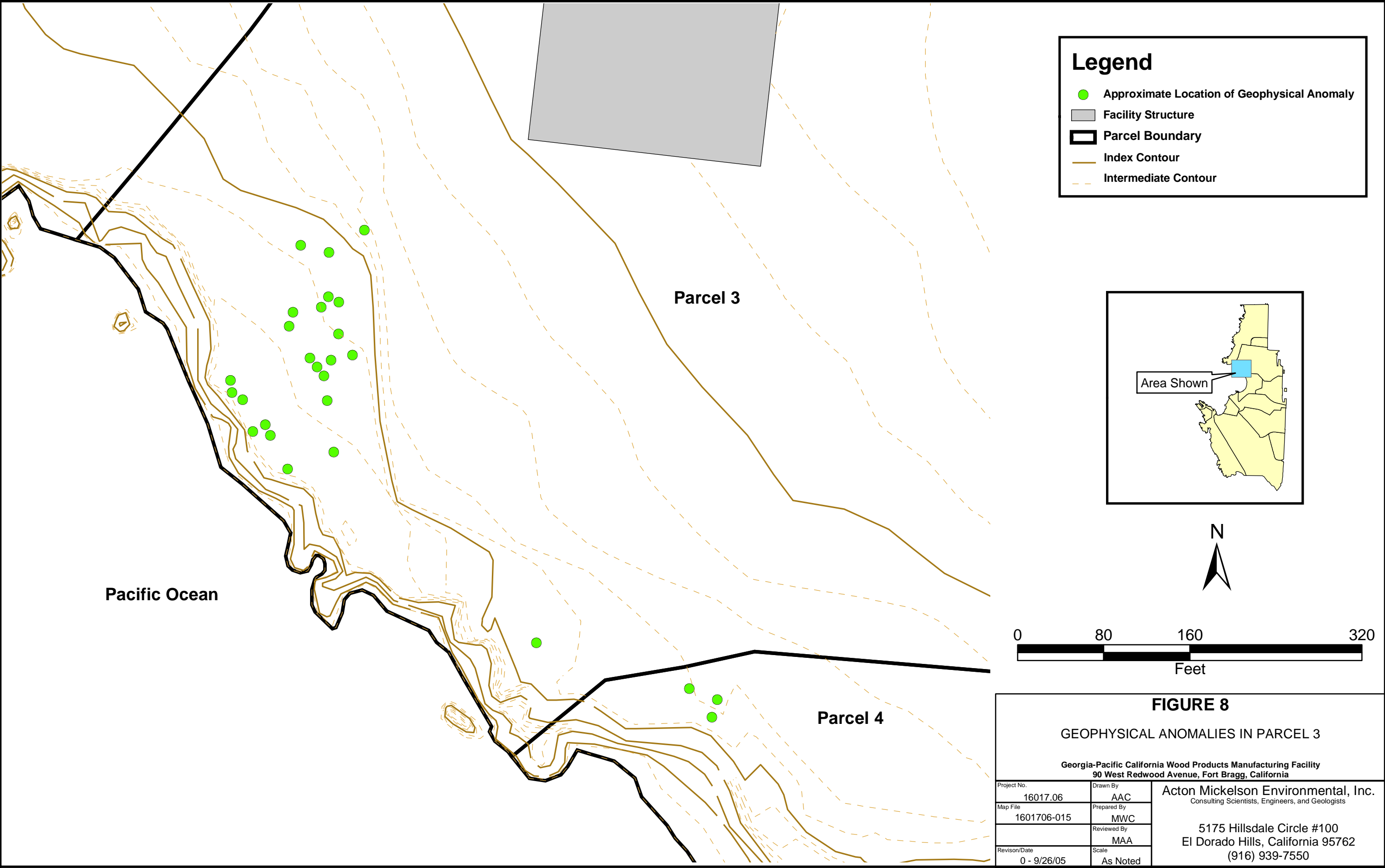
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90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

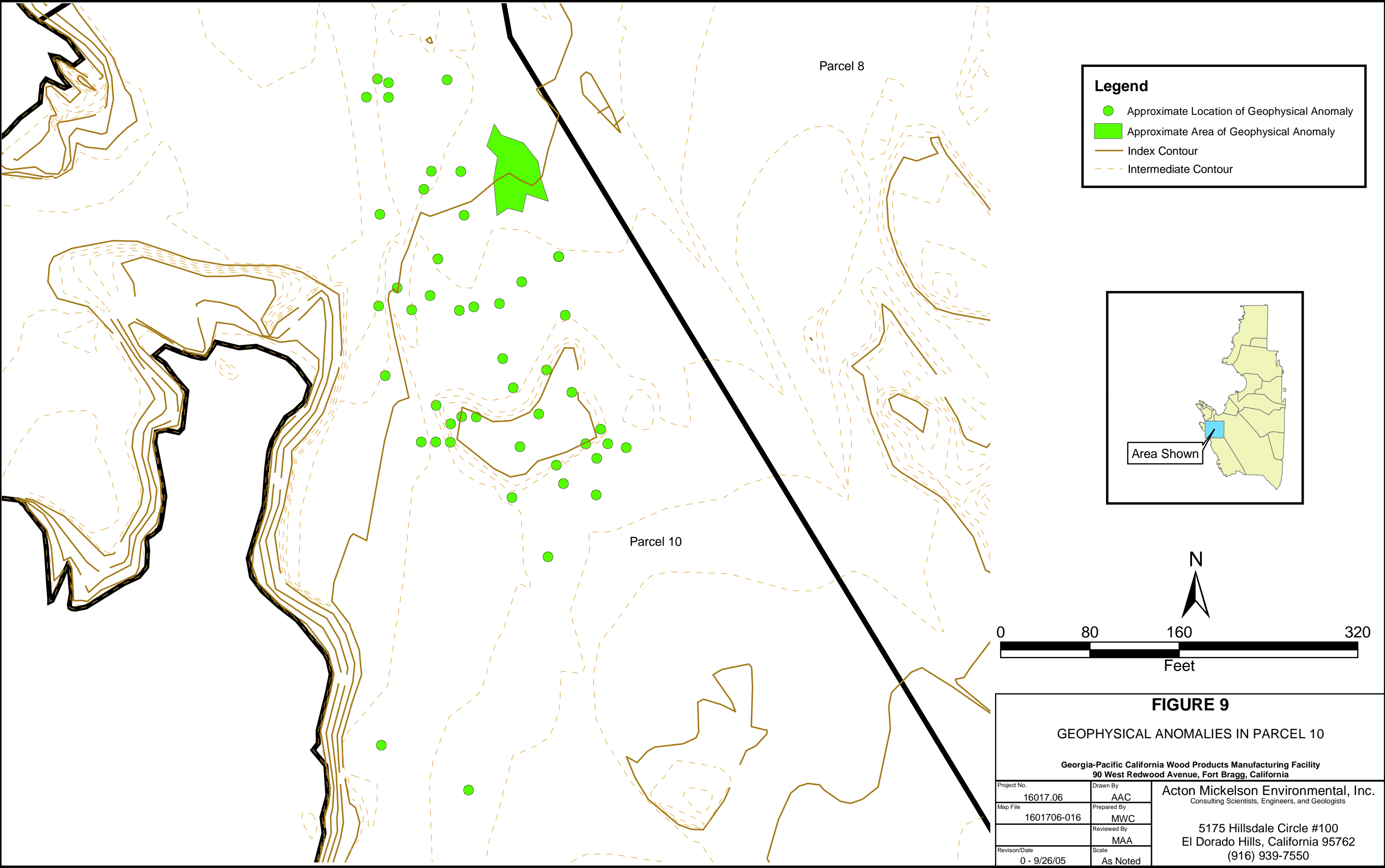
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Map File	1601706-014	Prepared By	TEC
		Reviewed By	MAA
Revision/Date	0 - 9/26/05	Scale	As Noted

Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc.  
Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists

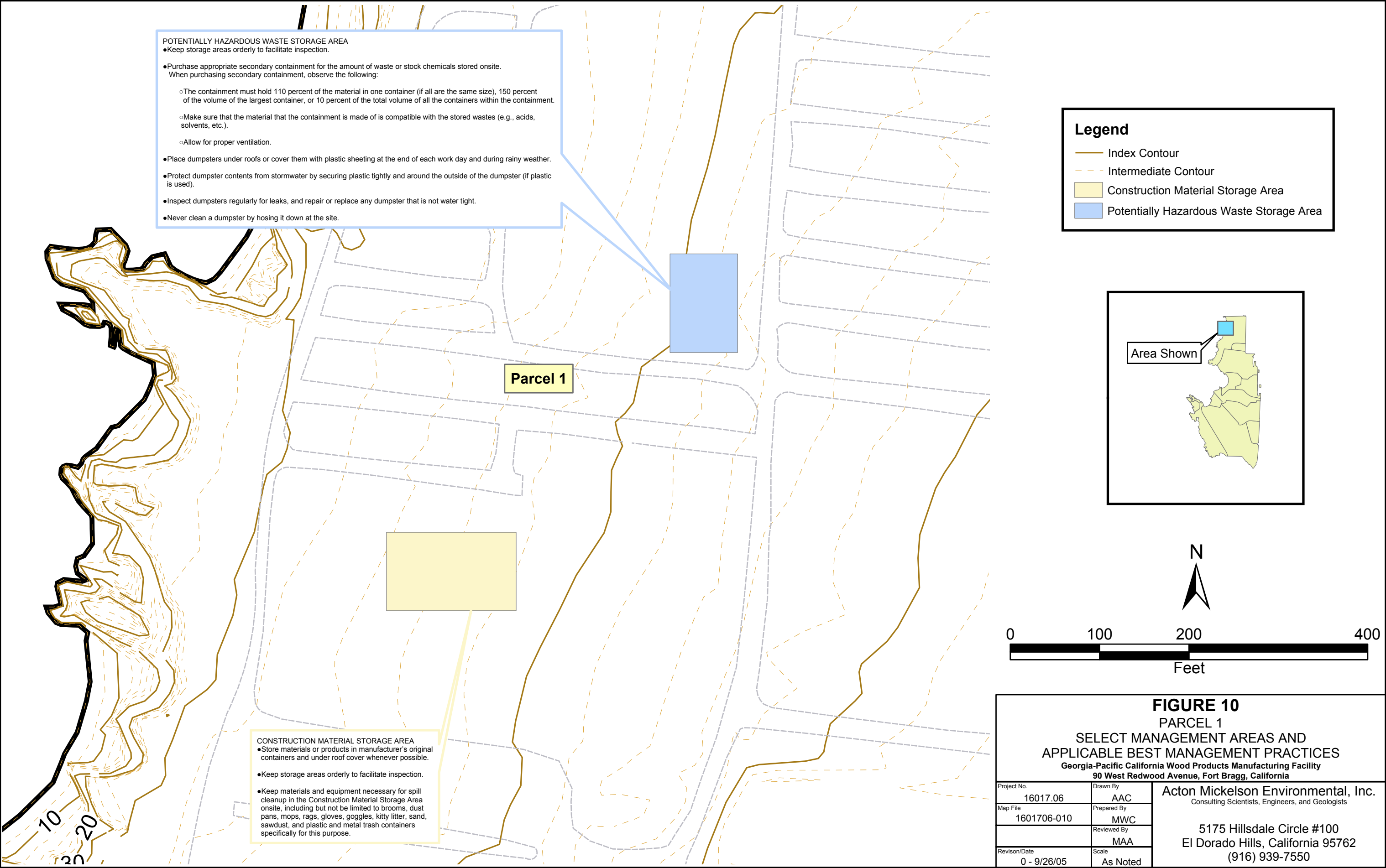
5175 Hillsdale Circle #100  
El Dorado Hills, California 95762  
(916) 939-7550

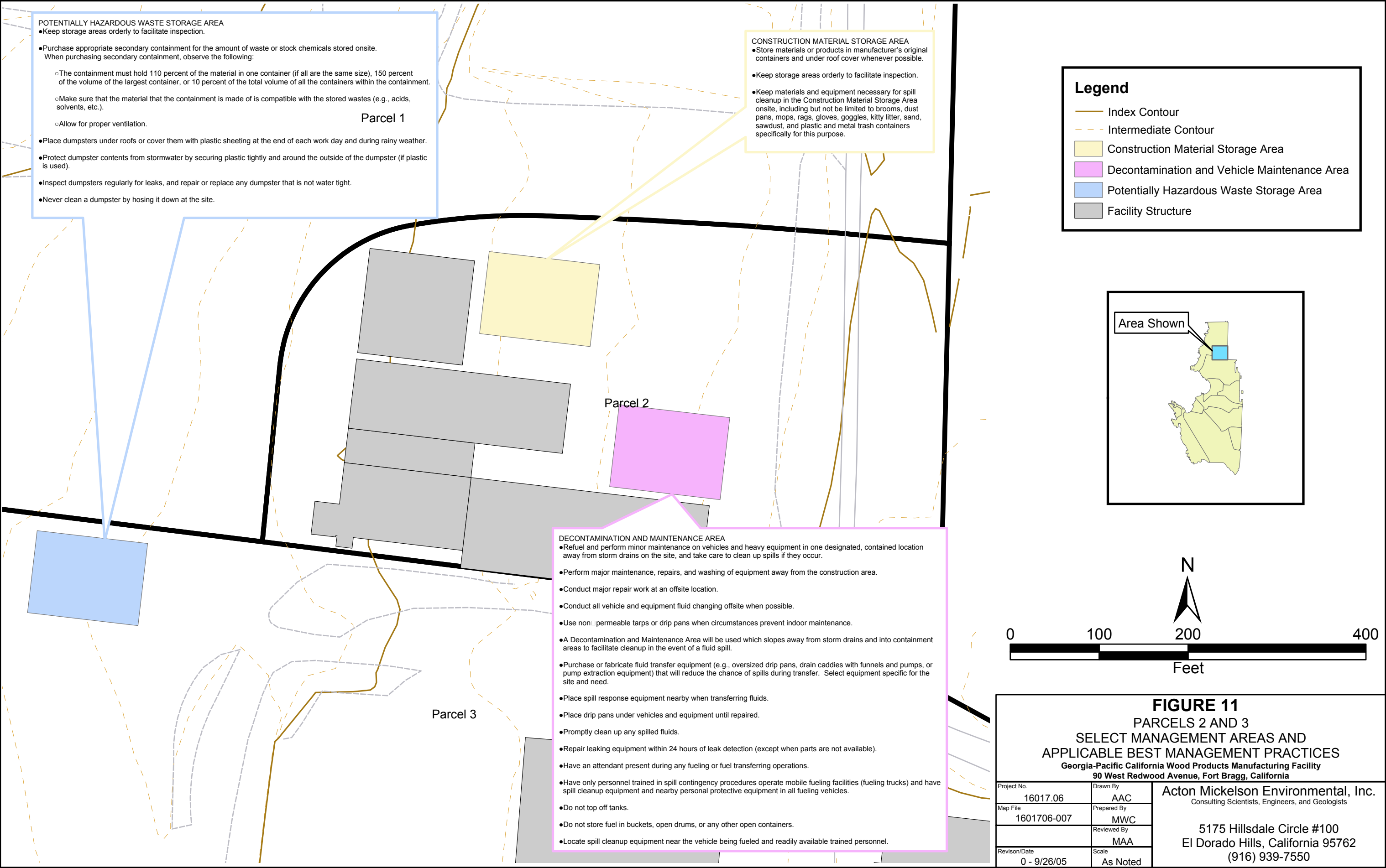
Notes:  
1. All locations and dimensions are approximate.

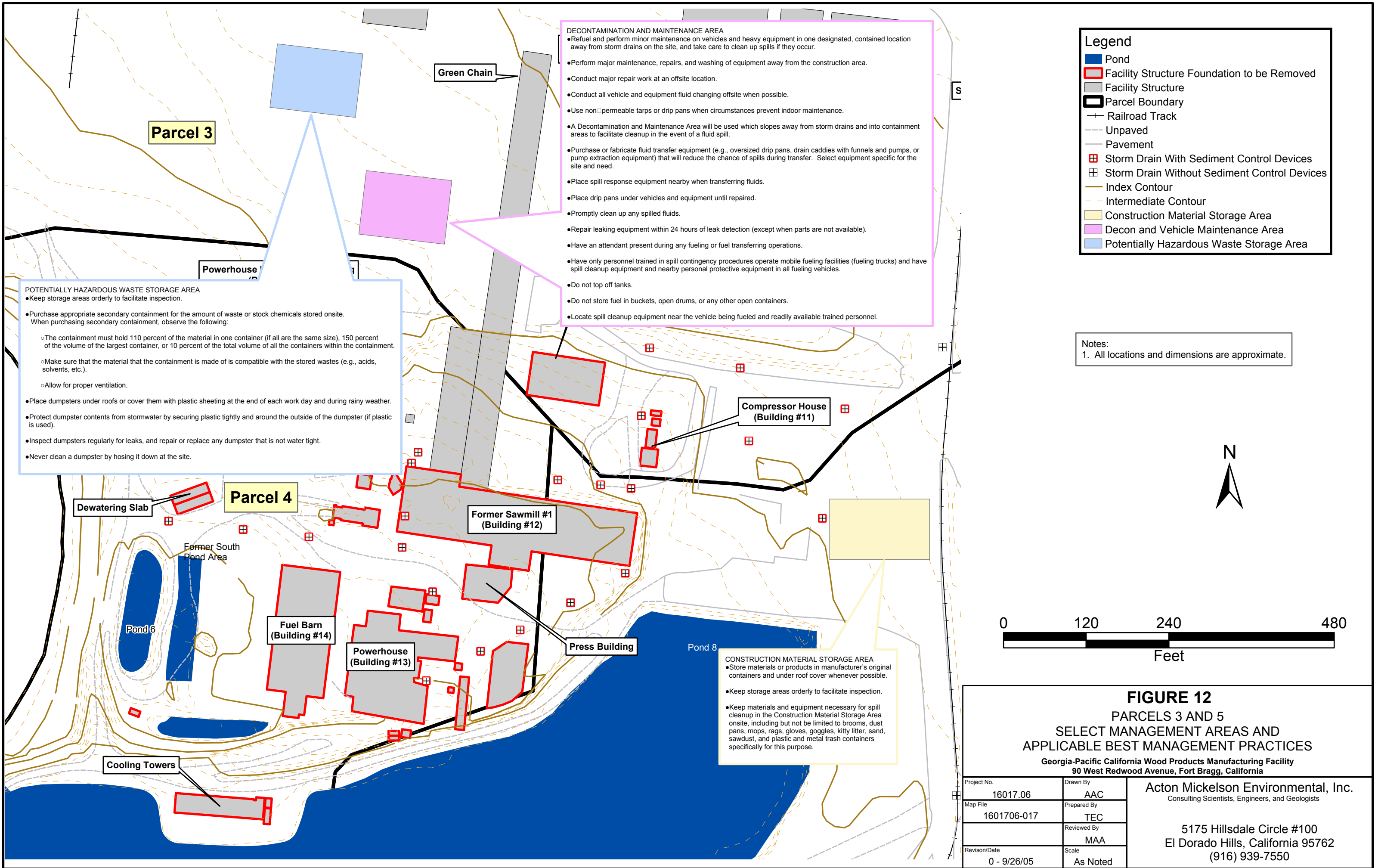












**FIGURE 12**  
PARCELS 3 AND 5  
SELECT MANAGEMENT AREAS AND  
APPLICABLE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

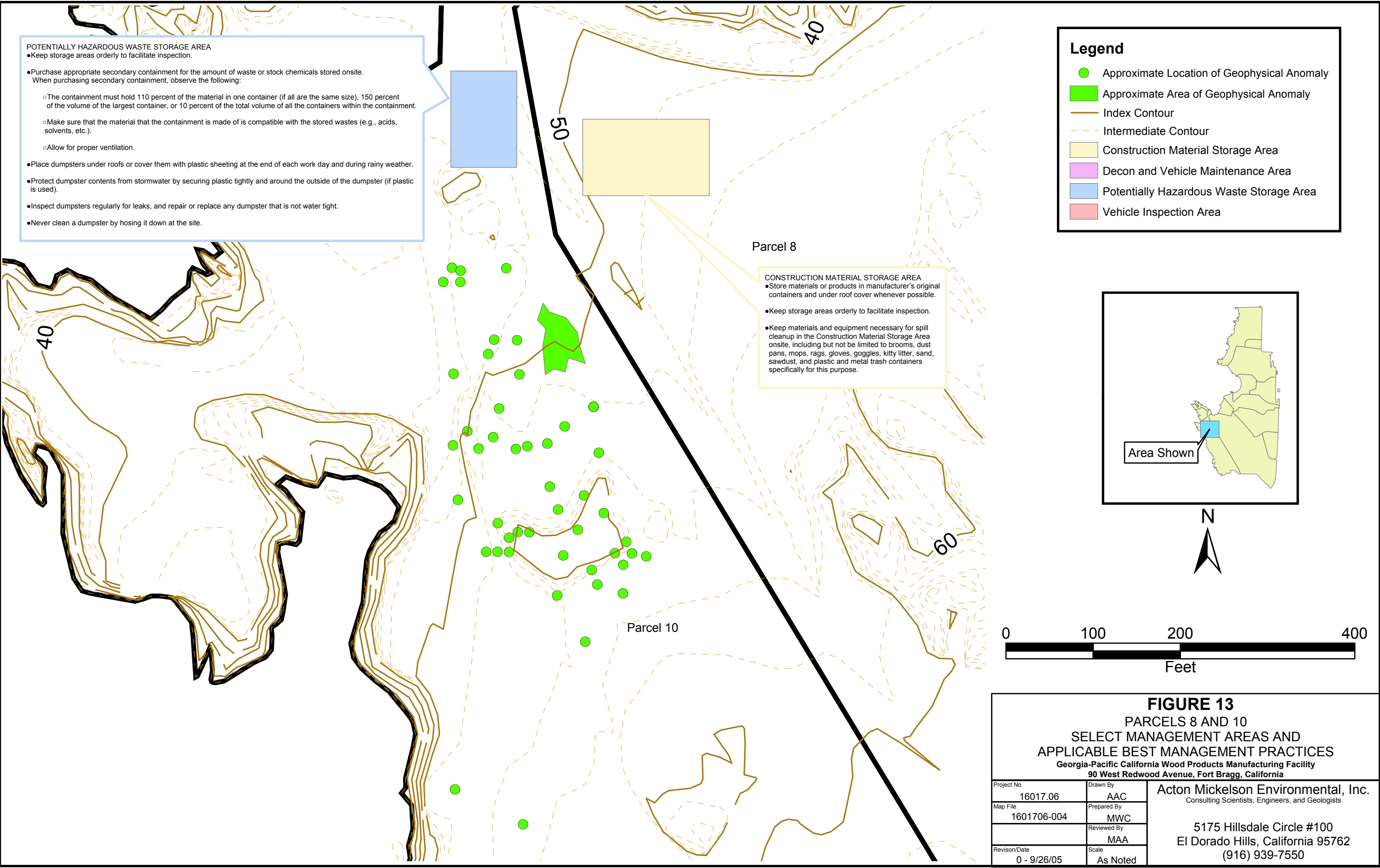
Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

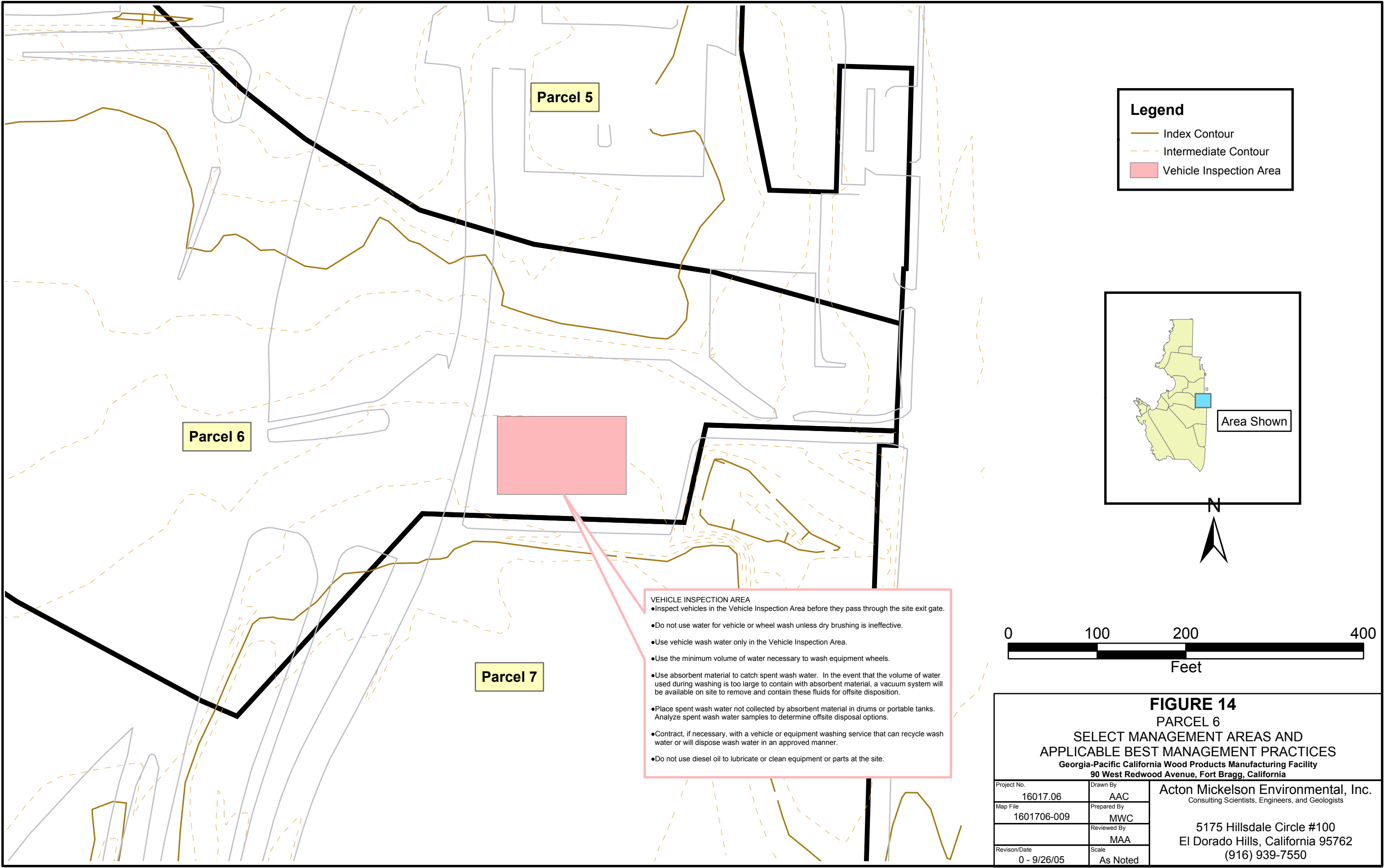
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Map File	1601706-017	Prepared By	TEC
		Reviewed By	MAA
Revision/Date	0 - 9/26/05	Scale	As Noted

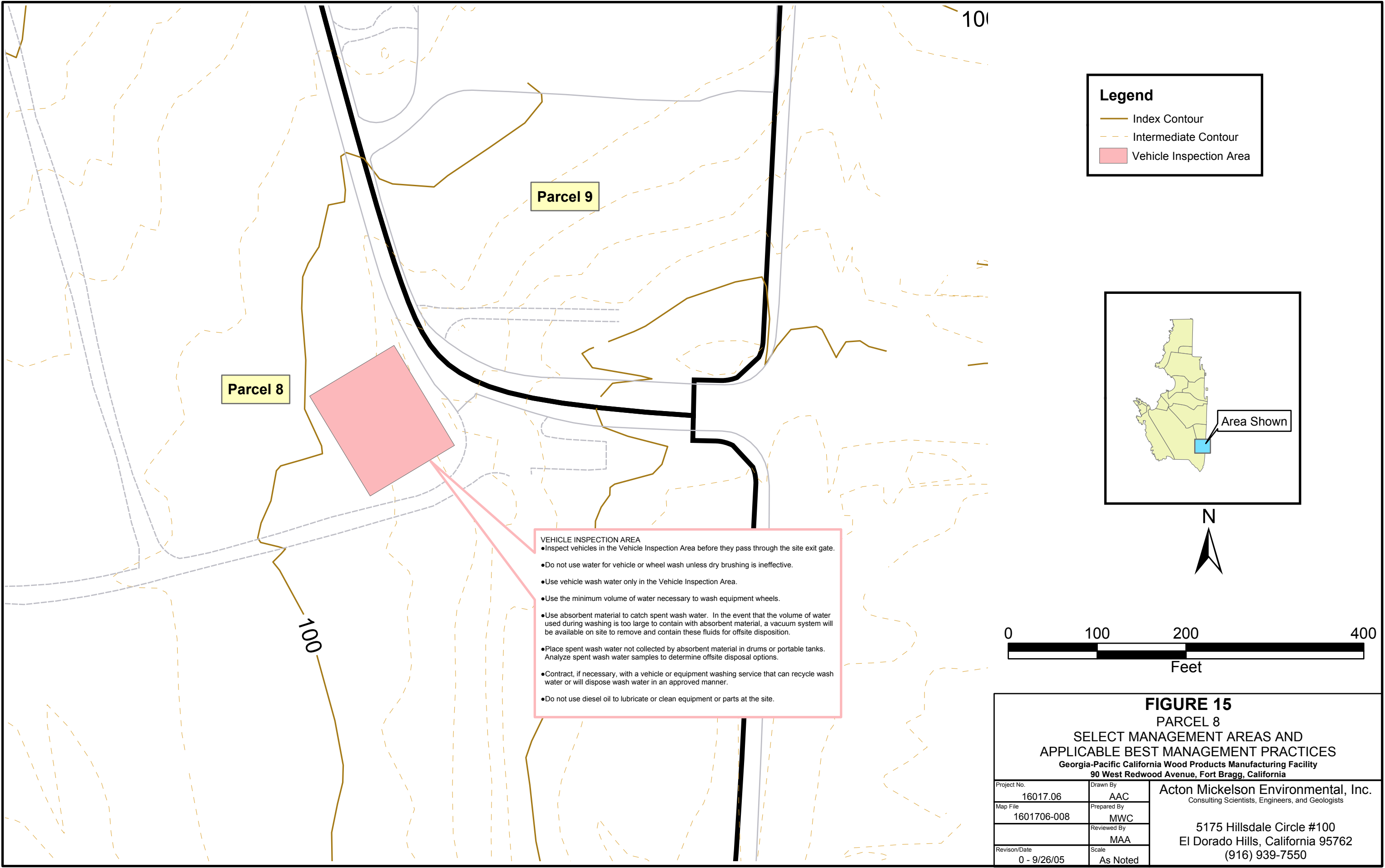
Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc.  
Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists

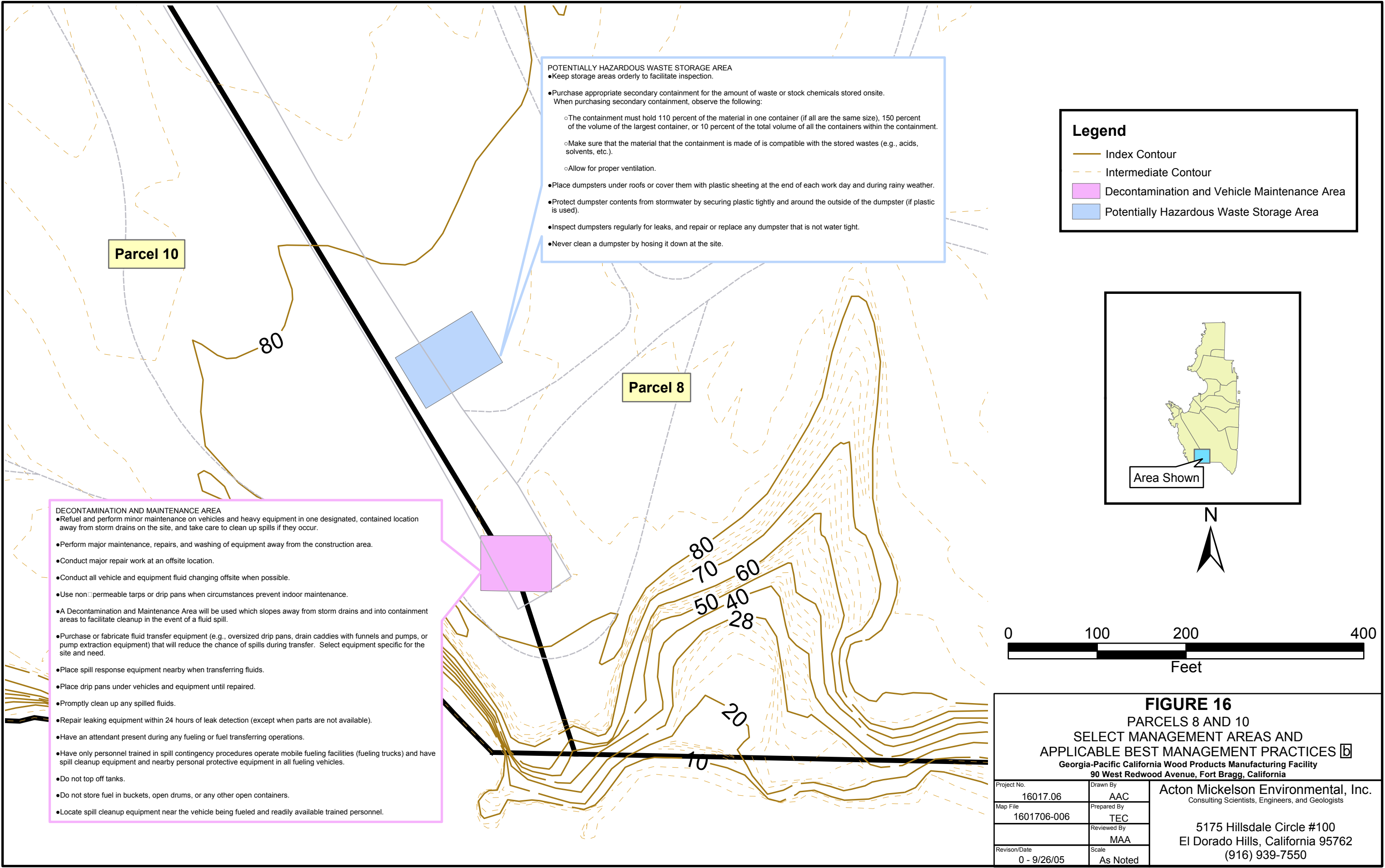
5175 Hillsdale Circle #100  
El Dorado Hills, California 95762  
(916) 939-7550











## **APPENDIX A**

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### **Runoff Coefficient Calculations**



## APPENDIX A—RUNOFF COEFFICIENT CALCULATIONS

Total Site Area in Acres = 100 (A)			
<b>Existing Site Conditions</b>			
Impervious Site Area <sup>1</sup>	=	30	(B)
Impervious Area Runoff Coefficient <sup>2, 4</sup>	=	0.95	(C)
Pervious Site Area <sup>3</sup>	=	71.5	(D)
Pervious Site Area Runoff Coefficient <sup>4</sup>	=	0.35	(E)
Existing Site Area = (B x C) + (D x E)	=	28.5 + 25.3 = 53.8/100	
Runoff Coefficient	=	0.54	(F)
<b>Existing Site Conditions (After Construction)</b>			
Impervious Site Area <sup>1</sup>	=	0	(B)
Impervious Area Runoff Coefficient <sup>2, 4</sup>	=	0.95	(C)
Pervious Site Area <sup>3</sup>	=	100	(D)
Pervious Site Area Runoff Coefficient <sup>4</sup>	=	0.35	(E)
Existing Site Area = (B x C) + ( D x E )	=	0 + 35 = 35/100	
Runoff Coefficient	=	0.35	(F)

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Includes paved areas, areas covered by buildings, and other impervious surfaces.

<sup>2</sup> Use 0.95 unless lower or higher runoff coefficient can be verified.

<sup>3</sup> Includes areas of vegetation, most unpaved or uncovered soil surfaces, and other pervious areas.

<sup>4</sup> From C-1 and C-2 in the Caltrans Handbook for runoff coefficients.

## **APPENDIX B**

---

### **Notice of Intent and Waste Discharge Identification Number**

\* SEE NEW NOI  
IN STORM WATER

# NOTICE OF INTENT

FOR

Permit File GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER

ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (WQ Order No. 91-13-DWQ)

(Excluding Construction Activities)



ARK ONLY  
ONE ITEM

1. ☒ Existing Facility  
2. ☐ New Facility

3. ☐ Change of Information  
WQD # \_\_\_\_\_

## I. OWNER/OPERATOR

Name: <u>Georgia-Pacific Corp.</u>	A. Owner/Operator Type: (Check one)		
Mailing Address: <u>90 West Redwood Ave.</u>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> City 2. <input type="checkbox"/> County 3. <input type="checkbox"/> State 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal		
City: <u>Fort Bragg, CA.</u>	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combo 7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private		
Contact Person: <u>Larry L. Lake</u>	State: <u>CA</u>	Zip: <u>95437</u>	Phone: <u>(707) 964-5651</u>
B. 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Operator 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Owner/Operator			

## II. FACILITY/SITE INFORMATION

Facility Name: <u>Georgia-Pacific Corp.</u>	County: <u>Mendocino</u>		
Street Address: <u>90 West Redwood Ave</u>	Contact Person: <u>Larry L. Lake</u>		
City: <u>Fort Bragg</u>	State: <u>CA</u>	Zip: <u>95437</u>	Phone: <u>(707) 964-5651</u>
Parcel Number(s) (If more than 4 apply to facility, enter additional numbers in SECTION IX. A):			
A. <u>8-01-26</u> B. <u>8-02-09</u> C. <u>8-15-22</u> D. <u>8-161-08</u>			

## III. BILLING ADDRESS

Send Billing Statements To:	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Owner/Operator	B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facility	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify in SECTION IX. B)
-----------------------------	--	---	--

## IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Does your facility's storm water discharge directly to: (Check one)	
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Storm drain system	
Owner of storm drain system: (Name) _____	
2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directly to waters of U.S. (e.g., river, lake, creek, ocean)	
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Indirectly to waters of U.S.	
B. Name of closest receiving water: <u>Pacific Ocean</u>	

## V. INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

A. SIC Code(s): 1. <u>2421</u> 2. <u>    </u> 3. <u>    </u> 4. <u>    </u>	B. Type of Business: _____
C. Industrial activities at facility: (Check all that apply)	
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Maintenance 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility (RCRA Subtitle C)	
4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material Storage 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Storage 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material Handling 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater Treatment	
8. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power Generation 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Recycling 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Landfill 99. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	

A. Types of materials handled and/or stored outdo. (Check all that apply)

99. ☒ Other (Please list) Wood Products - Logs & Lumber

1. ☐ Oil/Water Separator      2. ☒ Containment      3. ☒ Berms      4. ☐ Leachate Collection  
5. ☒ Overhead Coverage      6. ☐ Recycling      7. ☐ Retention Facilities      8. ☐ Chemical Treatment

99. ☐ Other (Please list)

A. Total size of site: (Check one)

419.54 ☒ Acres ☐ Sq. Ft.

B. Percent of site impervious: (Including rooftops)

15%

A. ☐ Regulated by Storm water  
Effluent Guidelines  
(40 CFR Subchapter N)

B. ☒ Waste Discharge Requirements

(Order Number) 89-66

C. ☐ NPDES Permit

CA 0005304

D. ☐ RCRA Permit

Number

E. ☐ Regulated by California Code of Regulations  
Article 6, Chapter 15 (Feedlots).

A. Additional Parcel Numbers: (87-171-02) (18-01-01) (18-02-01) (18-03-01) (18-04-01)

18-120-44) (18-430-08) (18-430-07) (18-430-01) (18-430-02) (18-430-43)

**Billing Information: (Enter Name and Address)**

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment." In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and a Monitoring Program Plan, will be complied with.

Printed Name: Paul E. Johnson

Signature: Paul E. Johnson

Date: 4-4-94

Title: Plant Superintendent

[illegible]

Regional Board Office:

Date Permit Issued:

DES Permit Number:

CA

Order Number:

Fee Amount Received:

3

Date NOI Received:

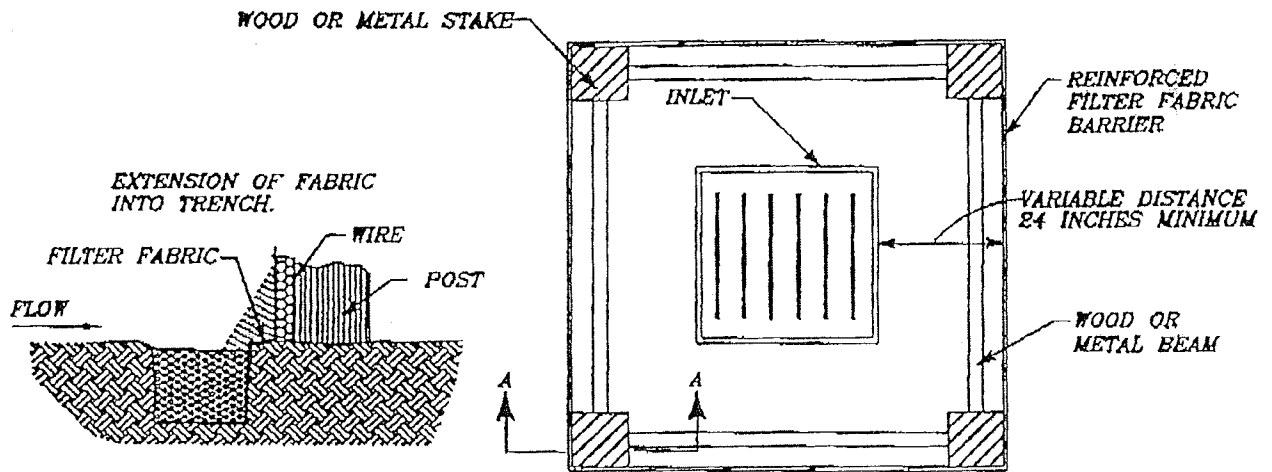
## **APPENDIX C**

---

### **Sediment Control Best Management Practice Illustrations**

# INLET PROTECTION BARRIER

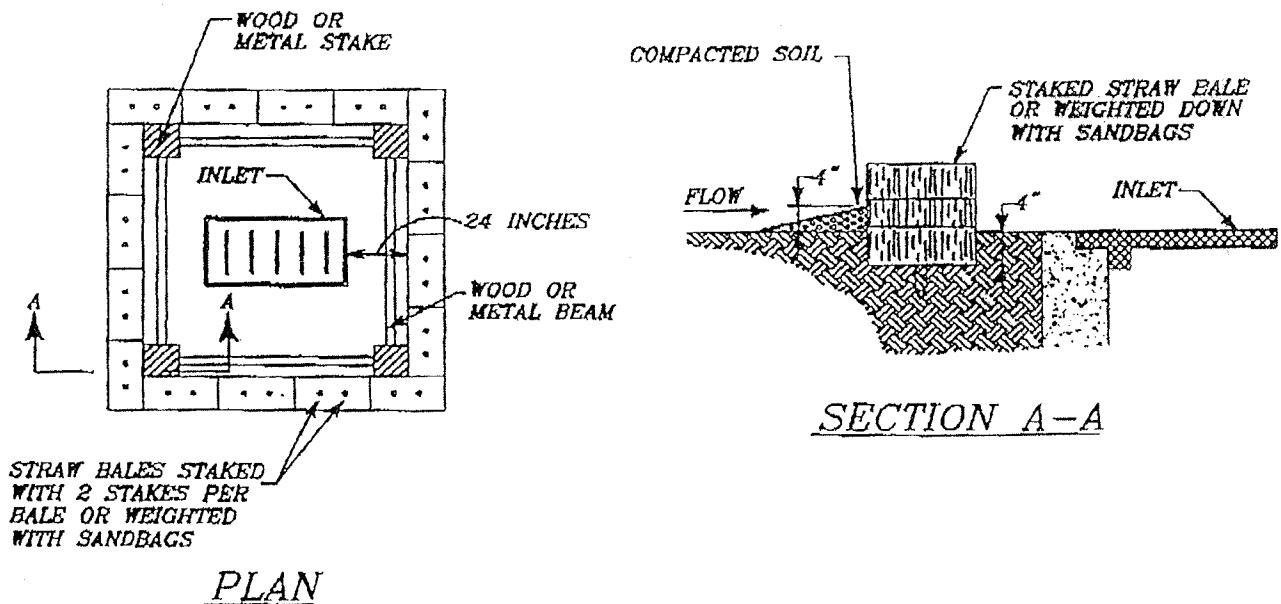
## REINFORCED FILTER FABRIC BARRIER



SECTION A-A

PLAN

## STRAW BALE



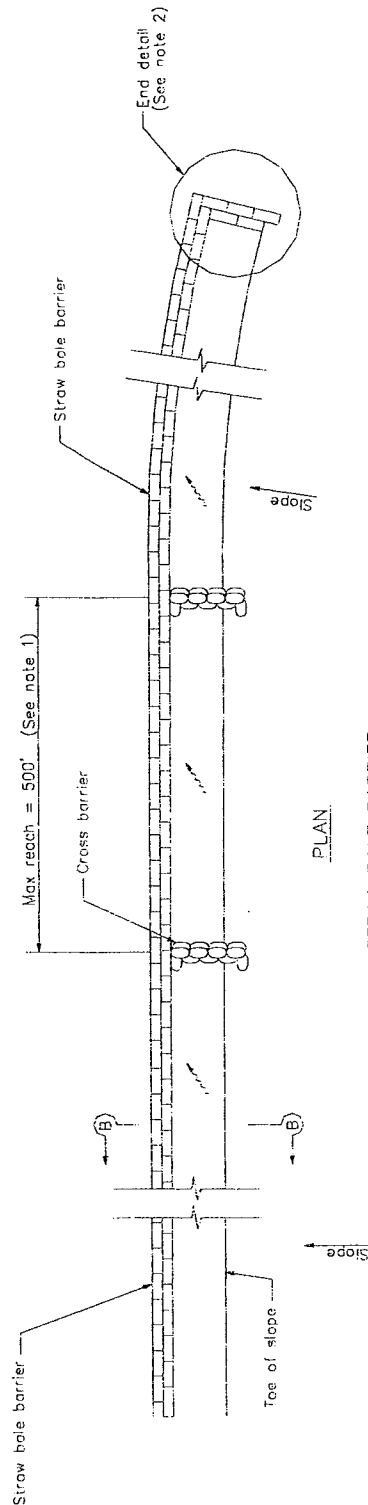
PLAN

FIGURE C-2

### INLET PROTECTION BARRIER

Former Mobil and Ashland Bulk Fuel Terminals  
Port of Oakland, Oakland, California

Project No.	13038.01	Drawn	AAC	Acton • Mickelson • Environmental, Inc. Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists  5175 Hillsdale Circle #100 El Dorado Hills, California 95762 (916) 939-7550
File Name	1303801-058	Prepared	TEC	
Revision		Reviewed		
Number	0	Date	5/12/03	
		Scale	As noted	



PLAN

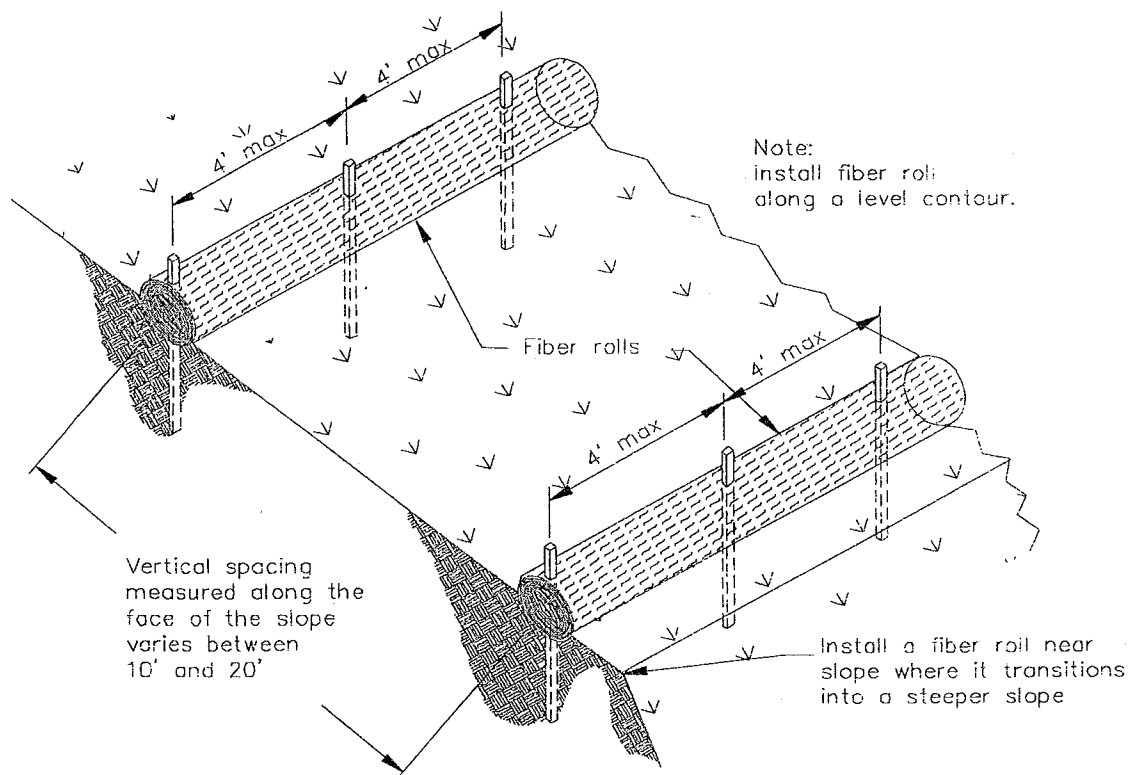
## STRAW BALE BARRIER

### NOTES

1. Construct the length of each reach so that the change in base elevation along the reach does not exceed  $1/2$  the height of the linear barrier. In no case shall the reach length exceed 500'.
2. The end of barrier shall be turned up slope.
3. Dimension may vary to fit field condition.
4. Stake dimensions are nominal.
5. Place straw bales tightly together.
6. Tamp embedment spoils against sides of installed bales.
7. Drive angled wood stake before vertical stake to ensure tight abutment to adjacent bale.
8. Sandbag cross barriers should be a min of  $1/2$  and a max of  $2/3$  the height of the linear barrier.
9. Sandbag rows and layers should be offset to eliminate gaps.

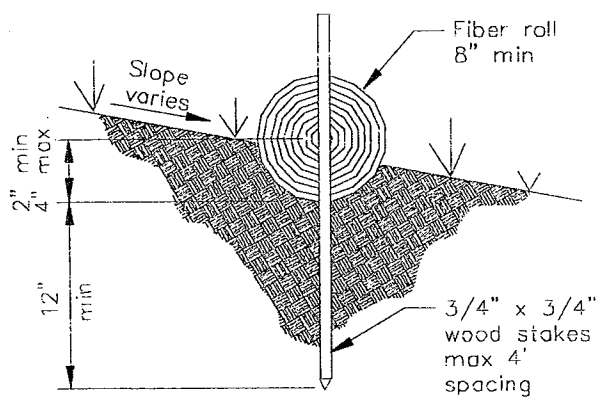
### LEGEND

~~~~~ DIRECTION OF FLOW



TYPICAL FIBER ROLL INSTALLATION

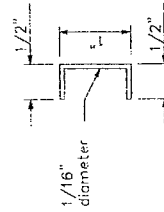
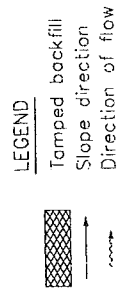
N.T.S.



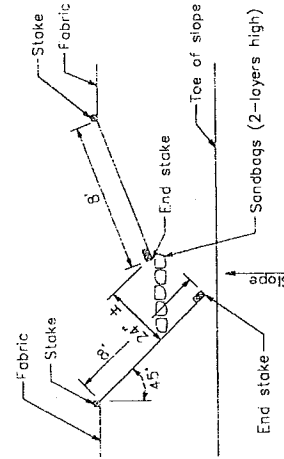
ENTRENCHMENT DETAIL

N.T.S.

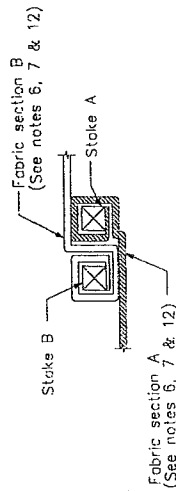




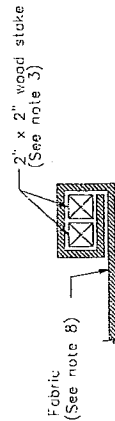
**STAPLE DETAIL**  
(SEE NOTE 9)



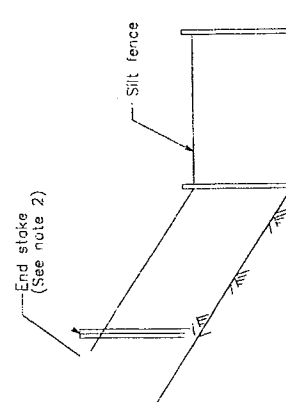
**OPTIONAL MAINTENANCE OPENING DETAIL**  
(SEE NOTE 11)



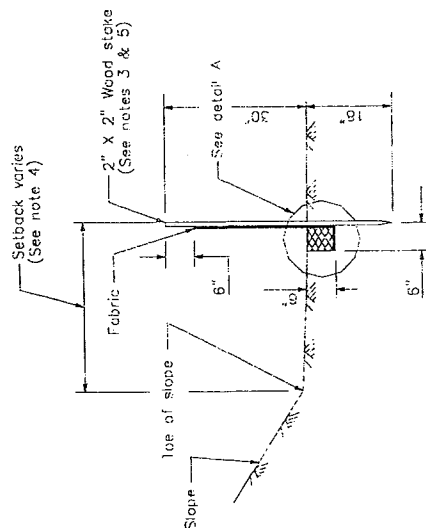
**JOINING SECTION DETAIL (TOP VIEW)**



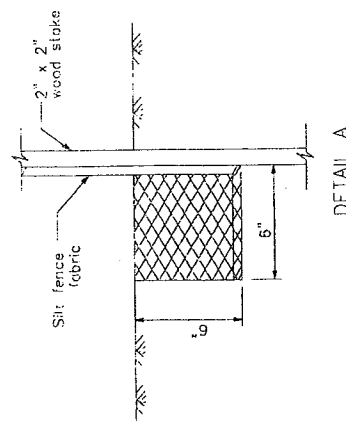
**END STAKE DETAIL (TOP VIEW)**

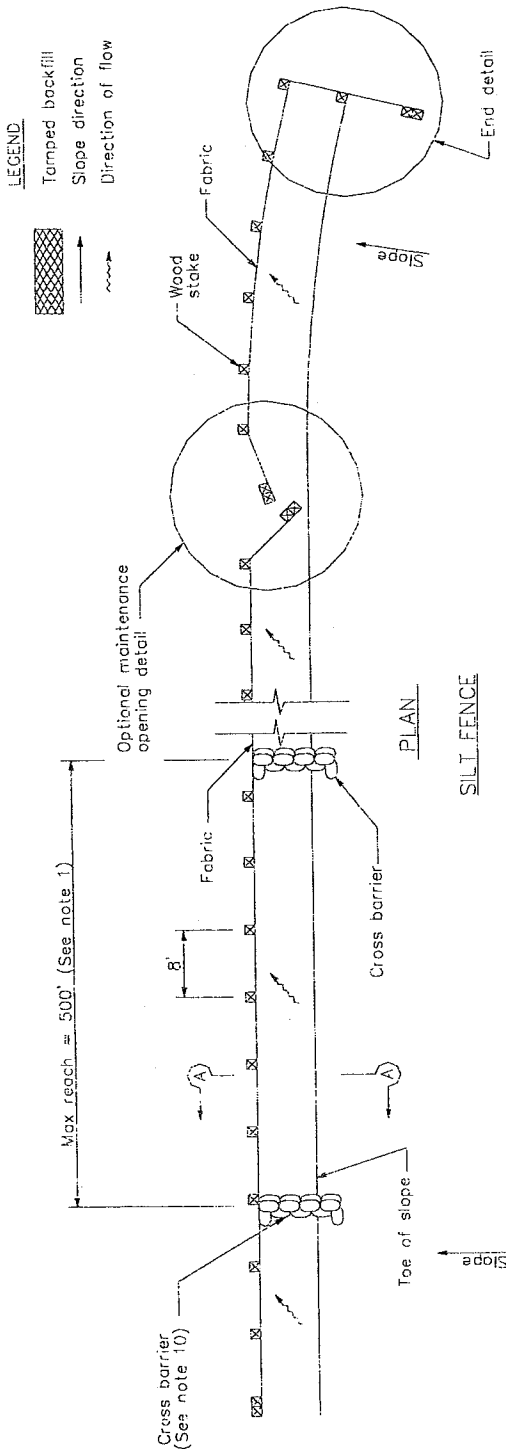


**END DETAIL**



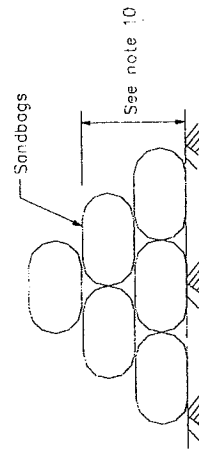
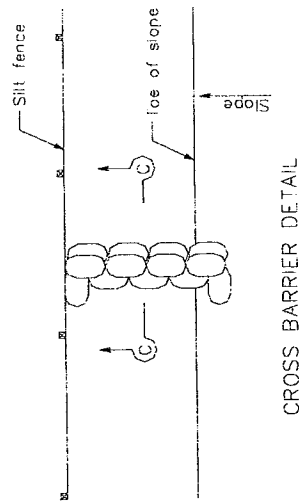
**SECTION A-A**

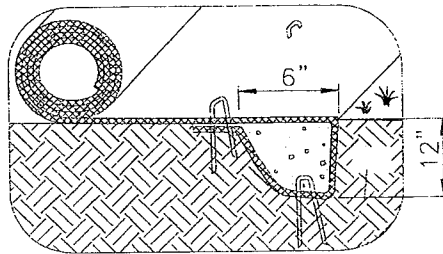




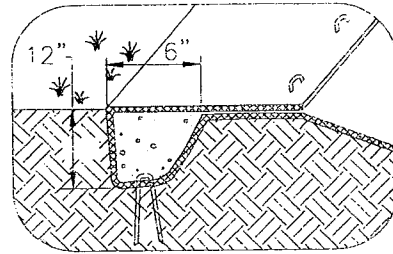
## NOTES

1. Construct the length of each reach so that the change in base elevation along the reach does not exceed  $1/3$  the height of the linear barrier, in no case shall the reach length exceed 500'.
2. The last 8'-0" of fence shall be turned up slope.
3. Stake dimensions are nominal.
4. Dimension may vary to fit field condition.
5. Stakes shall be spaced at 8'-0" maximum and shall be positioned on downstream side of fence.
6. Stakes to overlap and fence fabric to fold around each stake one full turn. Secure fabric to stake with 4 staples.
7. Stakes shall be driven tightly together to prevent potential flow-through of sediment at joint. The tops of the stakes shall be secured with wire.
8. For end stake, fence fabric shall be folded around two stakes one full turn and secured with 4 staples.
9. Minimum 4 staples per stake. Dimensions shown are typical.
10. Cross barriers shall be a minimum of  $1/3$  and a maximum of  $1/2$  the height of the linear barrier.
11. Maintenance openings shall be constructed in a manner to ensure sediment remains behind silt fence.
12. Joining sections shall not be placed at sump locations.
13. Sandbag rows and layers shall be offset to eliminate gaps.

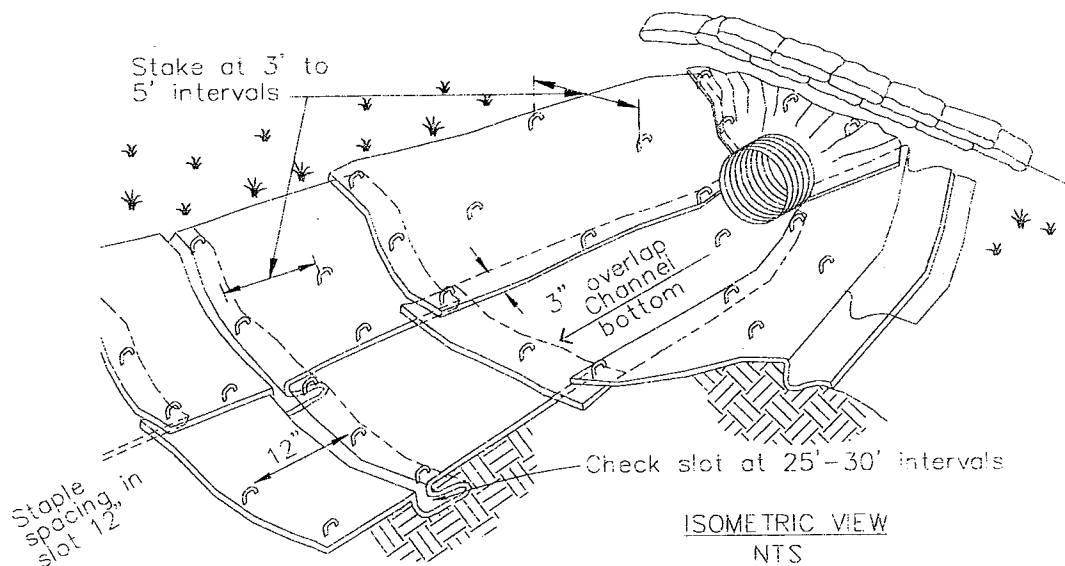




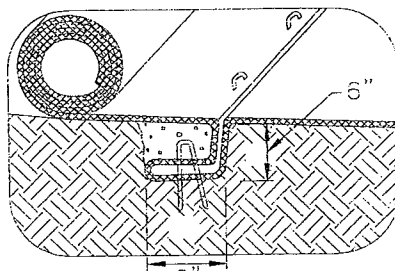
INITIAL CHANNEL ANCHOR TRENCH  
NTS



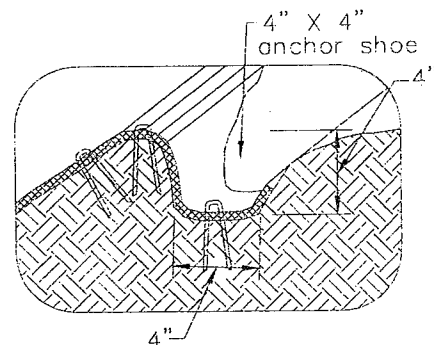
TERMINAL SLOPE AND CHANNEL  
ANCHOR TRENCH  
NTS



ISOMETRIC VIEW  
NTS



INTERMITTENT CHECK SLOT  
NTS

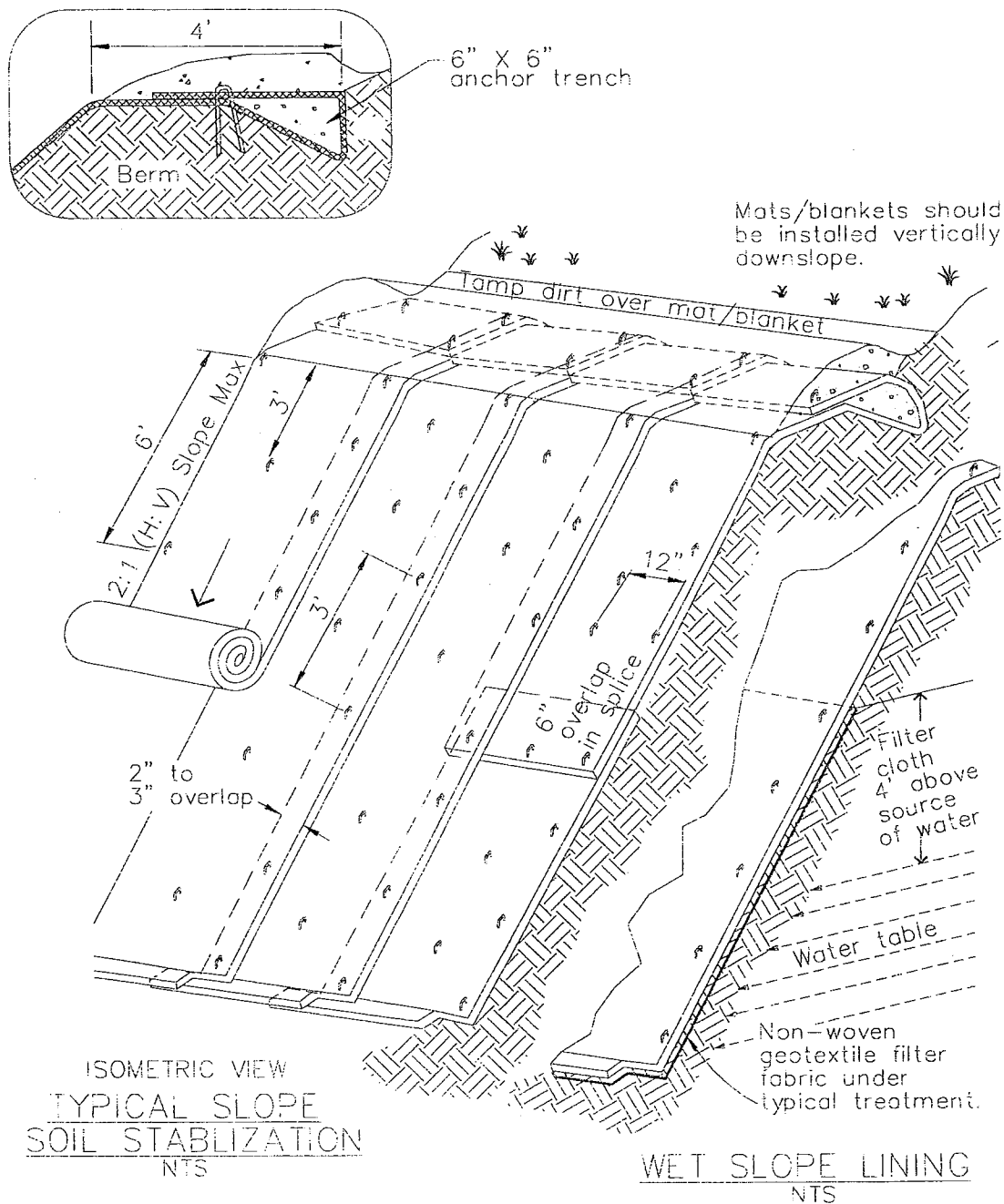


LONGITUDINAL ANCHOR TRENCH  
NTS

## NOTES:

1. Check slots to be constructed per manufacturers specifications.
2. Staking or stapling layout per manufacturers specifications.
3. Install per manufacturer's recommendations

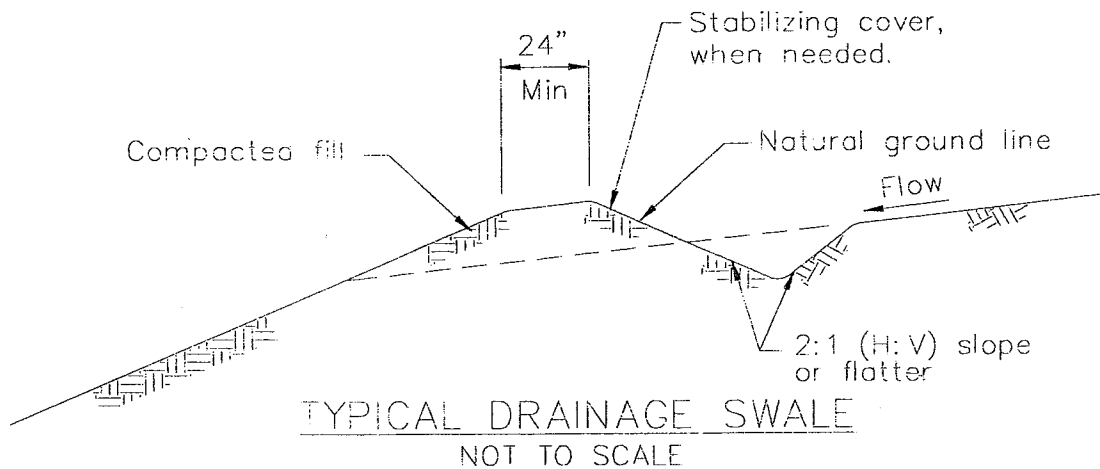
## TYPICAL INSTALLATION DETAIL



NOTES:

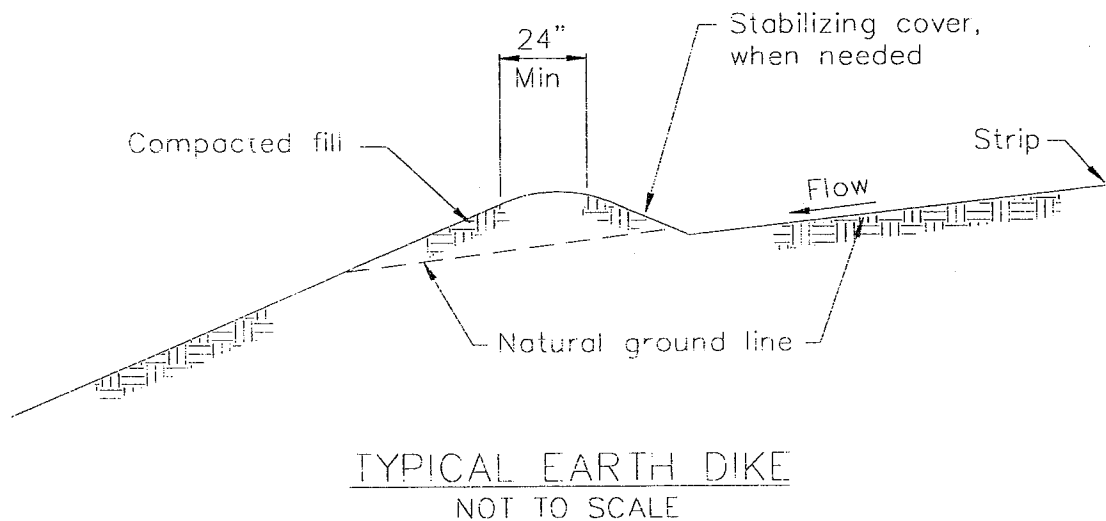
1. Slope surface shall be free of rocks, clods, sticks and grass. Mats/blankets shall have good soil contact
2. Lay blankets loosely and stake or staple to maintain direct contact with the soil. Do not stretch.
3. Install per manufacturer's recommendations

TYPICAL INSTALLATION DETAIL



#### NOTES:

1. Stabilize inlet, outlets and slopes.
2. Properly compact the subgrade.



## **APPENDIX D**

---

### **Stormwater Sampling and Analysis Plan**

---

## APPENDIX D

# STORMWATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN

---

### PREPARED FOR

Georgia-Pacific California  
Wood Products Manufacturing Facility  
90 Redwood Avenue  
Fort Bragg, California

### PREPARED BY

Acton • Mickelson • Environmental, Inc.  
5175 Hillsdale Circle, Suite 100  
El Dorado Hills, California 95762  
(916) 939-7550

AME Project No. 16017.05

### PREPARER

### REVIEWER

*for Barbara J. Mickelson*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas Carroll  
Assistant Project Geologist

Date

*9/28/05*

*Michael A. Acton*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael A. Acton, R.E.A.  
Vice President

Date

*9-28-05*

SEPTEMBER 28, 2005

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## Appendices

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| D-1 | List of Common Potential Non-Visible Pollutants at Construction Projects |
| D-2 | Site Inspection Log Form                                                 |

## **1. PROJECT OVERVIEW/DESCRIPTION**

### **1.1 Description of Why the Project is Being Conducted**

This Stormwater Sampling and Analysis Plan (SWSAP) is prepared for implementation of the foundation removal, site investigation, and interim remedial measure activities at the Former Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility (GPCWPMF) as part of their redevelopment program and to satisfy existing California Regional Water Quality Control Board – North Coast Region cleanup criteria.

This SWSAP was crafted based on the information contained in the Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document (October 2001) authored by the California Stormwater Quality Task Force and released by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook for Construction (January 2003) prepared by the California Stormwater Quality Association, and the Guidance Manual: Stormwater Monitoring Protocols (Second edition, July 2000) prepared by Caltrans.

### **1.2 Description of Who is Conducting the Project**

Georgia-Pacific Corporation (G-P) has contracted with Acton • Mickelson • Environmental, Inc (AME) to conduct this project.

### **1.3 General Scope of Monitoring Activities**

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit No. CA0005304, Waste Discharge Requirements for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction (General Permit) by SWRCB Order No. R1-2001-22 require permittees to implement specific stormwater sampling and analytical procedures to determine whether Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented on the construction site are:

- Preventing further impairment by sediment, silt, or turbidity in stormwater discharged directly to waters listed as impaired for sediment, silt, or turbidity on the list in Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.
- Preventing other pollutants, which are not visually detectable in stormwater discharges, from causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives.

Acton • Mickelson • Environmental, Inc. has selected BMPs based on the site and construction activities that are listed in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Best management practices for construction sites include secondary containment around hazardous materials, silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls, geotextiles and mats, etc. Procedures for inspecting the BMPs at this site are outlined in Section 3.0. Also, BMPs have been developed to prevent pollutants from being discharged from the site.

Therefore, this SWSAP has been developed as a contingency plan in the event an incidental discharge is discovered by visual inspection to be potentially contaminated by pollutants not visually detectable in runoff. Sampling and analysis are only required if such a discharge is discovered. Otherwise AME is responsible for monitoring the BMPs without sampling and analysis.

Monitoring, sampling, and analysis will be conducted in general accordance with the protocol outlined below and presented in the project Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP), Site Health and Safety Plan, and Quality Assurance Plan (QAP).

## 1.4 Project Organization/Roles and Responsibilities

Georgia-Pacific Corporation has contracted with us, AME, for implementation of the site assessment and interim remedial activities at the Site. The project specifications specifically require that AME comply with the General Permit.

Below are the names and phone numbers for 24-hour contacts of AME personnel involved in stormwater compliance.

| Entity                          | Name           | Phone Contact Numbers            | Specific Responsibilities                                                           |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| General Contractor              | AME            | (916) 939-7550                   | Site assessment and interim remedial activities and Stormwater Pollution Prevention |
| Project Manager                 | Michael Acton  | (916) 939-7550                   | Site assessment and interim remedial activities                                     |
| Water Pollution Control Manager | Thomas Carroll | (916) 939-7550 or (916) 801-9876 | Stormwater Pollution Prevention                                                     |

## 2. SITE ACCESS

Site access information is provided below.

### 2.1 Written Driving Directions

Below are the written driving instructions to the site:

Take I-5 north from Sacramento to Williams. Exit I-5 at the Highway 20 exit. Turn left at stop sign onto California Highway 20 (CA-20). Continue west on CA-20 for approximately 79 miles to US –101 north. Take US-101 north for approximately 15 miles to Willits. In Willits turn left at the intersection of US-101 and Flower Street (CA-20) and go west for approximately 33 miles to Fort Bragg. CA-20 dead ends into California Highway 1 (CA-1). Turn right onto CA-1 and go north for approximately 3 miles to the intersection of CA-1 and Cypress Street (Fort Bragg). Turn left at the intersection into the south gate of the facility.

## 2.2 Site Access (Gates, Locks, Keys, Combinations)

Access to the site is as follows:

Enter the facility at the south gate located at the intersection of Cypress Street and CA-1. Follow the paved roadway north onto Site. Site security provided by Georgia-Pacific is located at the south gate and a roving security patrol is present from the close of the work day until the following morning.

## 2.3 Access Coordination

Access to the site will be coordinated by the following individual:

| Contact Name         | Phone Number                               | 24-Hour Phone Number               |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Thomas Carroll (AME) | (916) 939-7550<br>or (916) 801-9876 mobile | (916) 939-7550 (Answering Service) |
| John Shaal (AME)     | (360) 883-6999<br>or (916) 768-7304 mobile | (916) 939-7550 (Answering Service) |

## 3. INSPECTIONS

Site inspections are necessary to identify potential sources of pollutants not visibly detectable in runoff and to determine when sampling is necessary.

### 3.1 Where to Inspect

The BMPs in the SWPPP are intended to contain and/or protect potential pollutant sources. The following areas require routine inspection to determine the effectiveness of the BMPs:

- Storage areas for soil, concrete, asphalt, or waste.
- Storage and maintenance areas for vehicles.
- Equipment and/or vehicle fueling areas.
- Drilling materials storage areas.
- Equipment storage, cleaning and/or maintenance areas.
- Any other area where materials are used and/or activities are performed with the potential to contribute to the discharge of a pollutant not visually detectable in runoff. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 of the SWPPP for an Inventory of Materials and an Inventory of Activities, respectively, for the project and Appendix D-1 of this SWSAP for a generalized list of these materials/activities.

### **3.2 When to Inspect**

Inspections of the construction site and its boundaries are performed prior to, during, and following storm events.

### **3.3 How to Inspect**

Inspections consist of examining the BMPs and examining the site for signs of any other pollution which may cause contamination of runoff which will be discharged offsite.

Personnel performing the inspections will also document the following on the Site Inspection Log Form (see Appendix D-2), in addition to any other relevant observations:

- Inspector's name.
- Reference name for potential source.
- Date and time.
- Weather conditions.
- The condition of the BMPs employed at each potential source: Is there a breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill from the BMP that could result in the discharge of pollutants that are not visually detectable in stormwater?
- Signs of illegal discharges (including the dumping of wastes such as used oil, automotive fluids, trash, debris, etc.) on the site or offsite where stormwater may run onto the site. Indications of such illegal discharges include visible staining or unusual colors on pavement or soils, pungent odors, discoloration or oily sheen on water, and abnormal water flows during dry weather. The exact location of each illegal discharge will be noted on the inspection form.

## **4. SAMPLING – WHEN?**

### **4.1 Conditions for Sampling**

Sampling and analysis for non-visible pollutants are required only when BMPs are observed to be inadequate or discharges occur and construction materials that could pollute runoff are exposed to rain and runoff.

#### 4.1.1 Circumstances Where Sampling and Analysis are Required

Sampling for non-visibly detectable pollutants will be performed if any of the following events occur:

- If a sample of stormwater suspected of containing construction-related pollutants is collected, then a sample of uncontaminated (background) stormwater from the site must be collected for comparison.
- A spill of a pollutant or pollutant-containing material occurs that is not properly cleaned up prior to the next storm event.
- Visual inspections, as discussed in Section 3.1 of this plan, indicate there has been a breach, malfunction or failure of a BMP, or a BMP is not implemented, and a discharge of non-visually detectable pollutants to stormwater could result.
- Stormwater comes into contact with uncontained materials such as soil amendments, other construction materials or pre-existing site contamination and allowed to discharge off the work areas at the Site.
- Any of the potential sources listed as requiring routine inspections in Section 3.1 show potential for causing runoff to be polluted with non-visually detectable contamination.

#### 4.1.2 Conditions Where Sampling and Analysis are not Required

Sampling and analysis are not required under the following conditions:

- Where a project is “self contained” and any potential discharge of pollutants can be completely contained within the project site without discharging to a water body or storm drain or being otherwise released offsite.
- Where drilling materials are kept or used so that they are not in contact with stormwater (e.g., in water-tight containers, under a water-tight roof, inside a building, etc.).
- Where BMPs implemented at the site fully contain the exposed pollutants (e.g., dumpster area(s) bermed off, excavated soils or concrete).
- Where pollutants that may have been spilled or released onsite have been properly cleaned up and stormwater exposure has been eliminated prior to a storm event.
- For stockpiles of drilling materials for which both cover and containment BMPs have been properly implemented to protect them from run-on and from contributing pollutants to stormwater runoff.
- Areas that have been revegetated upon completion of interim remedial activities.

These conditions may apply to the entire site or portions of the site. These conditions will be documented shortly before storm events to be exempt from sampling. Where the construction site or areas within it conform to these conditions, sampling is not necessary and the SWSAP shall serve as a contingency plan in the event of an incidental discharge.

## **4.2 When to Sample**

If sampling is necessary, the samples will be collected during the first two hours of discharge from rain events that occur during daylight and which generate runoff. Samples will be collected whether or not it is a normal workday.

## **5. SAMPLING – WHERE?**

### **5.1 Selection of Sampling Locations**

Samples will be collected from the discharge locations, which drain the area identified by observation as having inadequate BMPs, or where discharge occurred and materials that could pollute runoff are exposed to rain or runoff. The sampling locations are likely to be one or more of the storm drain inlets downstream of the discharge location or the storm drain outfall (Figure 4). Background samples will be collected from the storm drain inlets upstream of the discharge location. The sampling locations will be selected to be easily and safely accessible during the full range of likely weather conditions, including extended wet weather when muddy or flooded conditions are possible. These locations are subject to change based on variations in the drainage pattern of runoff and/or the accessibility of the locations.

### **5.2 Site Map**

Refer to Figures 4, 5 and 6 in the SWPPP which depict the following information:

- Potential pollution sources.
- Storm drain inlet and outfall locations for contingent sampling required by the failure of BMPs.
- Storm drain inlet sampling locations for background samples required for comparison.

### **5.3 Non-Routine Sampling: BMP Failures or Illegal Discharge**

Storm drain inlet sampling locations will be chosen immediately downstream of the BMP intended to contain the potential pollutant source in the event a breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill from a BMP that could result in the discharge of pollutants that are not visually detectable in stormwater. For comparison purposes, an uncontaminated, “background” sample location will be chosen immediately upstream of the BMP.

If a routine inspection indicates that an illegal discharge has occurred onsite, sample locations will be chosen immediately upstream and downstream of the potential contamination.

## 5.4 Routine Sampling: Stockpiled Materials and Other Exposed Pollution Sources

The site does not have uncontained contaminated soils or uncovered stockpiles that would be exposed to stormwater. The potentially exposed pollutant sources have implemented BMPs. Therefore, no routine sampling is required for this construction project.

## 6. SAMPLING – FOR WHICH CONSTITUENTS?

Before determining how to collect a sample, the collector will use the following information to determine which constituents to sample/analyze.

### 6.1 BMP Failures and Spills

Whenever potentially polluting materials used or stored onsite are spilled and not properly cleaned up prior to a storm event, samples will be taken to determine whether there has been a release to stormwater. So long as BMPs either prevent stormwater exposure or contain exposed stormwater onsite, routine sampling will not be necessary. In the event a BMP fails or is compromised allowing stormwater exposure to pollutants and allowing runoff to discharge from the site, sampling will be necessary.

A list of the reference names for the potential problem areas onsite (which contain pollutants not visually detectable in stormwater discharges), the category of materials present or the activity taking place in each area, and the pollutants involved follows:

| Source Area                                                              | Category/Activity                                          | Potential Pollutant                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Potentially Hazardous Waste Storage Area                                 | Purge (i.e., Ground Water) and Wash Water (if used)        | Hydrocarbons, VOCs, SVOCs                                 |
| Vehicle Inspection Area                                                  | Wash Water (used only if dry brushing is ineffective)      | Hydrocarbons                                              |
| Decontamination and Maintenance Area                                     | Oil, Grease, Hydraulic Fluid, Antifreeze, Gasoline, Diesel | Hydrocarbons, Ethylene Glycol                             |
| Drilling Material Storage Area                                           | Cement, bentonite and drilling additive products           | Sediment, Lye                                             |
| Foundation removal and possible interim remedial activities (excavation) | Contaminated Soil                                          | Contingent upon location (see Table 1 of See Addendum #2) |

Wash and purge water will be containerized.

## 7. SAMPLING – HOW?

All of the samples will be collected using a manual grab sampling technique.



## **7.1 Grab Sample Collection**

Sampling protocol are summarized below and in Section 3.4 of the SAP.

The following rules shall be observed when collecting samples:

- No smoking.
- Never sample near a running vehicle. Do not park vehicles in immediate sample collection area.
- Always wear clean, powder-free nitrile gloves when handling sampling containers and lids.
- Never touch the inside surface of a sample bottle or lid, even with gloved hands.
- Never touch the exposed end of a sampling tube.
- Never allow the inner surface of a sample bottle, lid, or sampling tube to be contacted by any material other than the sample water.
- Never allow any object or material to fall into or contact the collected sample water.
- Avoid allowing rain water to drip from rain gear or other surfaces into sample bottles.
- Do not eat or drink during sample collection.
- Do not breathe, sneeze, or cough in the direction of an open sample bottle.

## **7.2 Sample Bottles**

The sample bottles are obtained from the laboratory prior to the sampling event. The size and type of sample bottle used is based on the type of test to be performed and the contaminant to be tested. Appendix D-1 of this plan and Table C-8 of the QAP reference which type and size of bottle to use to sample each contaminant. Storm events could come without enough notice to obtain the bottles from the laboratory in time to sample, so extra bottles will be obtained in advance and kept on hand to allow sampling on short notice.

## **7.3 Sample Preservation and Holding Time**

All of the laboratory samples collected will be put immediately into a cooler with ice and the samples will stay at 4 degrees Celsius (°C) until they are delivered to the laboratory. The cooler and the samples will be covered with the lid closed to minimize exposure to sunlight and outside contaminants. Temperature, conductance, and pH of each sample collected will be analyzed immediately in the field so preservation and holding time for these parameters is not applicable.

Appendix C-1 and Table C-4 of the QAP present container, preservative, holding time, and test method parameters for potential pollutants.

## 8. MONITORING PREPARATION AND LOGISTICS

### 8.1 Monitoring Training

Personnel involved in stormwater monitoring are trained in proper sampling collection techniques and procedures so that sampling and analysis will comply with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 136.

### 8.2 Weather Tracking

Weather forecasts are monitored on a daily basis during the wet season (October through May) to prepare field personnel for inspections and sampling, if necessary.

### 8.3 Storm Action Levels

During the wet season, stormwater monitoring is on standby awaiting the forecast of a storm. Once a storm is expected, field personnel are alerted to perform certain tasks, such as pre-storm event inspections, assembly of sampling equipment and supplies, and alerting sampling personnel and the analytical laboratory, if sampling is expected to be necessary. If any of the circumstances described in Section 4.1.1 apply to the site, sampling personnel are mobilized and samples are collected once it begins to rain. Inspections are performed once again when rainfall ceases.

### 8.4 Communications/Notification Procedures

So that all involved personnel are promptly notified of changes in storm action levels and monitoring preparation activities, and to facilitate communications during storm events, the following contact information is provided:

| Role            | Contact Name and Company                         | Phone Number                |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| AME             | Michael Acton/ (AME)                             | (916) 939-7550<br>(24-Hour) |
| Weather Service | National Weather Service Southern Region Website |                             |

### 8.5 Laboratory Communication Procedures

The contact information for AME's analytical laboratory follows. If advance notice of sample delivery is required by the laboratory, the following contact information will be used.

| Laboratory                | Contact Name | Address                                 | Phone and Fax Numbers                    |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Curtis and Tompkins, Ltd. | Lisa Brooke  | 2323 Fifth Street<br>Berkeley, CA 94710 | P: 1(510) 486-0900<br>F: 1(510) 486-0532 |

## 8.6 Sample Bottle Labeling

The laboratory will provide labels and seals with the containers. Sample bottles may be partially labeled in advance of the storm event to expedite field collection. A sequential number will be assigned to each sample collected, and the following information will be filled out on each label with a waterproof pen:

- Sample number.
- Project name.
- Date and time collected.
- Name of sampling personnel.
- Sample location.
- Preservative.

Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples such as field blanks and duplicates will be collected as described in Section 9.0 and the QAP. These QA/QC samples should be identified with individual sample numbers that do not allow the lab to identify they are duplicates or blanks.

## 8.7 Field Equipment

The following equipment will be used in the field by trained personnel to measure the pH, temperature, and conductivity of each stormwater sample collected:

| Device             | Make/Model                |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| pH meter           | Horiba/U-10 or equivalent |
| Temperature meter  | Horiba/U-10 or equivalent |
| Conductivity meter | Horiba/U-10 or equivalent |

Prior to the first season's storm event, and again following each monitoring event, monitoring personnel inventory, restock, replace, clean, calibrate, maintain, and test equipment and supplies.

## 8.8 Equipment Cleaning, Calibration, and Maintenance

Personnel using field equipment are trained in its proper use, maintenance, calibration, and cleaning, which is done in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The manufacturer's instructions are maintained with the equipment. Equipment is cleaned following analysis of each sample so as to prevent contamination of results from previous samples. Where periodic maintenance and calibration is required less frequently than on a daily basis, a log of such maintenance and calibration is maintained to document the equipment's good working order. Decontamination procedures are presented in Section 4.0 of the SAP.

## **9. ANALYSIS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL**

For laboratory analysis, all sampling, sample preservation, and analyses will be conducted as described below and in general accordance with the SAP and QAP. Field discharge samples will be collected and analyzed according to the specifications of the manufacturer of the devices employed. The equipment will also be calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Duplicate samples, blank samples, and matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) samples will be incorporated into the monitoring program for those samples going to a laboratory for analysis. The regulations require these QA/QC samples to be collected to evaluate accuracy and precision of the field and laboratory activities/equipment as well as potential contamination from outside influences.

### **9.1 Sample Shipping/Delivery**

The maximum holding times for the various analytical parameters varies. A list of holding times corresponding to each analysis is provided in Appendix C-1 and in Table C- 4 of the QAP.

Once collected, the samples are labeled and cooled to 4°C by placing them in a cooler with ice. If the laboratory is within the same locale as the site, the laboratory could provide a courier service to pick up the samples at the site. If the laboratory is not within the same locale as the site, the site personnel will either deliver the samples or overnight mail them to the laboratory.

All samples collected will be analyzed in the field for temperature, pH, and conductivity. These analyses will be performed as soon as the sample is collected, to the greatest extent possible.

### **9.2 Field Procedures for Quality Assurance/Quality Control Sample Collection**

Table C-2 of the QAP presents a summary of QA/QC sample collection.

Duplicate samples are collected by filling two grab sample bottles at the same location using all of the same field protocols as the original sample. If using intermediate containers or a bailer to collect samples, equipment blanks are taken by filling the container or bailer with blank water (provided by the laboratory, typically deionized/distilled water) and then pouring the water into a clean sample container. Finally, trip blanks are prepared by the laboratory and are transported to and from the sampling site(s) with the other sample bottles.

### **9.3 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Interpretation Methods**

So that the analytical data are reliable and defensible, the laboratory must include the following information (which will be provided by the laboratory upon request) with the final report:

- Copies of all laboratory QA/QC data, including matrix spikes, duplicate analyses, blanks, etc.
- Date and time of the analyses.

- Name of chemist or technician who performed the analyses.
- Analytical and extraction methods.

All of the above information is reviewed by qualified laboratory personnel so that proper methods and procedures were followed. The information is reviewed specifically to determine if the samples were analyzed within the appropriate holding times and if the proper analytical methods were used. If there are any discrepancies in the laboratory data, the laboratory is contacted to discuss the discrepancies.

## **9.4 Chain-of-Custody**

A chain-of-custody record will be filled out for and will accompany every sample and every shipment of samples to the analytical laboratories in order to establish the documentation necessary to trace sample possession from the time of collection. The record will contain the following information:

- Sample or station number or sample I.D.
- Signature of collector, sampler, or recorder.
- Date and time of collection.
- Place of collection.
- Sample type.
- Signatures of persons involved in the chain of possession.
- Inclusive dates of possession.

The laboratory portion of the form should be completed by laboratory personnel and will contain the following information:

- Name of person receiving the sample.
- Laboratory sample number.
- Date and time of sample receipt.
- Analyses requested.
- Sample condition and temperature.

## **10. WHAT TO DO WITH THE DATA**

### **10.1 How to Use the Sampling Data**

Once the results of the laboratory analysis are received, the stormwater discharge test results will be compared with those of the uncontaminated, upstream background samples. Where results show that pollutant concentrations in the stormwater discharge significantly exceed the background concentrations, the following possible solutions, which will further limit or eliminate contact between stormwater and non-visible pollutant sources at the site, will be evaluated and considered for implementation:

- Repair the existing BMPs.
- Evaluate alternative BMPs that could be implemented.
- Implement additional BMPs.

Where contact cannot be reduced or eliminated, stormwater that comes in contact with the non-visible pollutant source will be retained onsite and not allowed to be discharged to the storm drainage system or a water body.

## **10.2 Retention of Data**

The results of the field and/or laboratory analyses will be kept in the SWPPP, which will be kept onsite, until the Notice of Termination is filed and approved by the RWQCB. Records of inspection, compliance certifications and noncompliance recording will be retained for at least three years from the date generated.

## **APPENDIX D-1**

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### **List of Common Potential Non-Visible Pollutants at Construction Projects**

## APPENDIX D-1

### LIST OF COMMON POTENTIAL NON-VISIBLE POLLUTANTS AT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

The following table represents potential sources of non-visible pollutants that are common to most construction sites. This list is not meant to be inclusive but to provide direction to construction contractors.

| Category/Activity | Potential Pollutant       | Laboratory Analysis       | Sample Bottle and Preservative                                        | Holding Time               | EPA Method Number  |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Portable Toilets  | Chlorinated water         | Residual chlorine         | 500-ml polyethylene                                                   | 24 hours                   | 330                |
|                   | Bacteriological waste     | Fecal coliform            | 125-ml sterile glass container with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ | 6 hours                    | 9221               |
|                   |                           | Total coliform            | 125-ml sterile glass container with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ | 6 hours                    | 9222               |
| Cleaning          | Detergents                | Ortho-phosphate           | 1-liter polyethylene with $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$                     | 48 hours                   | 300.0              |
|                   | Bleaches                  | Residual chlorine         | 500-ml polyethylene                                                   | 24 hours                   | 330                |
|                   | Solvents                  | VOCs                      | 3 40-ml amber VOA vials                                               | 14 days                    | 8260B              |
| Treated Wood      | Copper, Arsenic, Selenium | Copper, Arsenic, Selenium | 500-ml plastic with $\text{HNO}_3$                                    | 6 months                   | 6010B              |
| Landscaping       | Pesticides                | Chlorinated pesticides    | Two 1-liter amber glass                                               | 7 days ext./40 days to run | 8081               |
|                   | Herbicides                | Chlorinated herbicides    | Two 1-liter amber glass                                               | 7 days ext./40 days to run | 8151               |
|                   | Fertilizers               | $\text{NO}_3$             | 500-ml polyethylene                                                   | 48 hours                   | 300.0              |
|                   |                           | $\text{NH}_3$             | 1-liter polyethylene with $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$                     | 28 days                    | 350                |
|                   |                           | Total phosphorus          | 125-ml polyethylene                                                   | 28 days                    | 365.2              |
|                   | Lime and Gypsum           | pH                        | wide mouth glass                                                      | Analyze immediately        | (field instrument) |



| Category/Activity                | Potential Pollutant                                                | Laboratory Analysis             | Sample Bottle and Preservative | Holding Time        | EPA Method Number  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Soil Amendments and Dust Control | Lime, Gypsum, Magnesium chloride, Calcium chloride, Natural brines | pH                              | wide mouth glass               | Analyze immediately | (field instrument) |
| Equipment Maintenance            | Petroleum products                                                 | TPH – gasoline                  | 3 40-ml amber VOA vials        | 14 days             | 8015M              |
|                                  |                                                                    | TPH – diesel<br>TPH – motor oil | 1-liter amber glass            | 14 days             | 8015M              |
|                                  |                                                                    | TPH – oil and grease            | Two 1-liter glass              | 28 days             | 1664               |

Notes

EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> = Sulfuric acid

HNO<sub>3</sub> = Nitric acid

ml = Milliliter

Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = Sodium metabisulfite

NH<sub>3</sub> = Ammonia

NO<sub>3</sub> = Nitrate

SVOCs = Semi-volatile organic compounds

TPH = Total petroleum hydrocarbons

VOA = Volatile organic analyses

VOCs = Volatile organic compounds

## **APPENDIX D-2**

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### **Site Inspection Log Form**

# SITE INSPECTION LOG FORM

### ✓ Weather conditions

- ## Areas to Inspect

Type of material stored:

| Sampling required based on any other observations? Describe. | Yes | No |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
|                                                              |     |    |

### Other site conditions observed

|               | Yes | No |
|---------------|-----|----|
| Sedimentation |     |    |

## **APPENDIX E**

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### **Construction Site Inspection Checklist**

**APPENDIX E—CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST**

Inspected By: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Inspector: \_\_\_\_\_

Check "Yes" or "No" or "N/A" if not applicable.

| YES | NO | N/A |                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----|----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                                   |
|     |    |     | 1. Has there been an absence of rain since the last inspection?                                                                                   |
|     |    |     | <i>If you answered No to the question above:</i>                                                                                                  |
|     |    |     | Provide date and time storm began:<br>Duration of the storm event:<br>Time elapsed since last storm:<br>Approximate amount of rainfall in inches: |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                                   |
|     |    |     | 2. Are all sandbags, straw bales, and silt fences in place in accordance with SWPPP and are they functioning properly?                            |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                                   |
|     |    |     | 3. If present, are all significant erodible slopes protected from erosion through the implementation of acceptable soil stabilization practices?  |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                                   |
|     |    |     | 4. If present, are all sediment traps/basins functioning properly?                                                                                |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                                   |
|     |    |     | 5. Are all material handling and storage areas reasonably clean and free of spills, leaks, or other deleterious materials?                        |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                                   |
|     |    |     | 6. Are all equipment storage and maintenance areas reasonably clean and free of spills, leaks, or other deleterious materials?                    |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                                   |
|     |    |     | 7. Are all materials and equipment properly covered?                                                                                              |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                                   |

| YES | NO | N/A |                                                                                                                                          |
|-----|----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |    |     | 8. Are all discharge points reasonably free of any noticeable pollutant discharges?                                                      |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                          |
|     |    |     | 9. Are all discharge points reasonably free of any significant erosion or sediment transport?                                            |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                          |
|     |    |     | 10. Are all BMPs identified in the SWPPP installed in the proper location and according to the specifications and site map for the plan? |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                          |
|     |    |     | 11. Are all BMPs in good repair and maintained in functional order?                                                                      |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                          |
|     |    |     | 12. Are all onsite traffic routes, parking, and storage of equipment and supplies restricted to areas designated in the SWPPP?           |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                          |
|     |    |     | 13. Are all locations of temporary soil stockpiles or construction materials in approved areas?                                          |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                          |
|     |    |     | 14. Are all seeded or landscaped areas properly maintained?                                                                              |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                          |
|     |    |     | 15. Are sediment controls in place at discharge points from the site?                                                                    |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                          |
|     |    |     | 16. Are slopes free of significant erosion?                                                                                              |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                          |
|     |    |     | 17. Is sediment, debris, or mud being cleaned from public roads at the intersections with site access roads?                             |
|     |    |     |                                                                                                                                          |
|     |    |     | 18. Does the SWPPP reflect current site conditions?                                                                                      |

If you answered “no” to any of the above questions, describe any corrective action which must be taken to remedy the problem and when the corrective action is to be completed (see next page).

**Corrective Action and Repairs**

| <b>Item<br/>No.<br/>(above)</b> | <b>Corrective action and repairs to be undertaken</b> | <b>Date by which<br/>repairs will be<br/>completed</b> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
|                                 |                                                       |                                                        |
|                                 |                                                       |                                                        |
|                                 |                                                       |                                                        |
|                                 |                                                       |                                                        |
|                                 |                                                       |                                                        |
|                                 |                                                       |                                                        |

## **APPENDIX F**

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### **Stormwater Management Training Logs**



**APPENDIX F—STORMWATER MANAGEMENT TRAINING LOGS**Project Name: Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing FacilityProject Number: 16017.06

Stormwater Management Topic: (check as appropriate)

- ☒ Erosion Control
                                         
 ☒ Sediment Control  
☒ Wind Erosion Control
                                         
 ☒ Tracking Control  
☒ Non-Stormwater Management
                                         
 ☒ Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control  
☒ Stormwater Sampling

Specific Training Objective: 24-Hour Stormwater TrainingLocation: Acton • Mickelson • Environmental, Inc.El Dorado Hills, California OfficeDate: June 18 – 19, 2003Ronald LamasterInstructor: AEI•CASC EngineeringTelephone: (909) 783-0101Course Length (hours): 24

Attendee Roster (attach additional forms if necessary)

| Name                | Company                                 | Phone          |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Michael A. Acton    | Acton • Mickelson • Environmental, Inc. | (916) 939-9102 |
| Tom E. Carroll      | Acton • Mickelson • Environmental, Inc. | (916) 939-7571 |
| Jeff R. Heglie      | Acton • Mickelson • Environmental, Inc. | (916) 939-7550 |
| Brian A. Richardson | Acton • Mickelson • Environmental, Inc. | (360) 883-6999 |
|                     |                                         |                |
|                     |                                         |                |

COMMENTS:

## **APPENDIX G**

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### **List of Contractors/Subcontractors And Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Notification**

D:\2005 Ltrs & Rpts\16017.06\Reports\SWPPP\Appendices\Appendix G.doc  
G-1

## Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Notification to Subcontractor

Date

[Subcontractor's Name]  
[Company]  
[Address]  
[City, State ZIP Code]

Dear [Subcontractor's Name]:

Please be advised that the California State Water Resources Control Board has begun formal implementation of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

In short, the purpose of this system is to eliminate pollutants from entering into the storm drain systems and eventually into our lakes, streams, bay, and ocean. Pollutants include, but are not limited to oil, grease, trash, sediment, asphaltic emulsions, and cement washes.

[Contractor] has developed a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with State requirements.

You, as a subcontractor, are required to comply with the SWPPP and the General Permit for any work done onsite.

Any person or group who violates any condition of the General Permit may be subject to substantial penalties in accordance with the law. You are encouraged to advise each of your employees working on this project of the SWPPP.

A copy of the General Permit and the SWPPP developed for this site are available for your review at the construction office.

Please call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

---

General Contractor

## **APPENDIX H**

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### **Incident Report**

## **APPENDIX H—INCIDENT REPORT**

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the incident of non-compliance being reported.

Describe cause(s) of incident.

Assess any impact caused by the incident.

Identify corrective measures that have been and will be employed to correct the problem, and include a time schedule for their implementation.

## **APPENDIX I**

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### **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Preparer**

**APPENDIX I—STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN  
PREPARER**

| Contractor Name                            | Contact Name  | Address                                                              | Phone Number   | Cell Phone Number |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Acton • Mickelson •<br>Environmental, Inc. | Michael Acton | 5175 Hillisdale<br>Circle, Suite 100<br>El Dorado Hills, CA<br>95762 | (916) 939-9102 | (916) 939-7550    |
|                                            |               |                                                                      |                |                   |
|                                            |               |                                                                      |                |                   |
|                                            |               |                                                                      |                |                   |
|                                            |               |                                                                      |                |                   |
|                                            |               |                                                                      |                |                   |
|                                            |               |                                                                      |                |                   |
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|                                            |               |                                                                      |                |                   |
|                                            |               |                                                                      |                |                   |
|                                            |               |                                                                      |                |                   |

  
Contractor Signature

9-28-05  
Date